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AUTHOR Pennell, Maryland; Showell, Shirlene
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ABSTRACT

Compiling available statistical information on the status of women in health careers, the chart book was designed for use at the International Conference on Women in Health. Tables and figures illustrate statements through statistics and graphs. In the section dealing with the United States, tables present a broad statistical base, and figures illustrate that particular information in terms of women. Information regarding the United States is divided into three sections: (1) a summary discussing the labor force with 11 tables and figures; (2) information on different health practitioners containing 20 tables and figures; and (3) educational data tracing enrollment, graduate figures, and type of institution, with 19 tables and figures. Information regarding women and health occupations in Australia, Colombia, France, Finland, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the USSR are presented in the international section of the document. Twenty-three tables and 15 figures augment the international data. A glossary of 52 related terms is provided. (LH)

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WOMEN IN HEALTH CAREERS

- Status of Women in Health Careers in the United States and Other Selected Countries

- June 1975

- Prepared by Maryland Pennell and Shirlene Showell

- THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

- Washington D.C.

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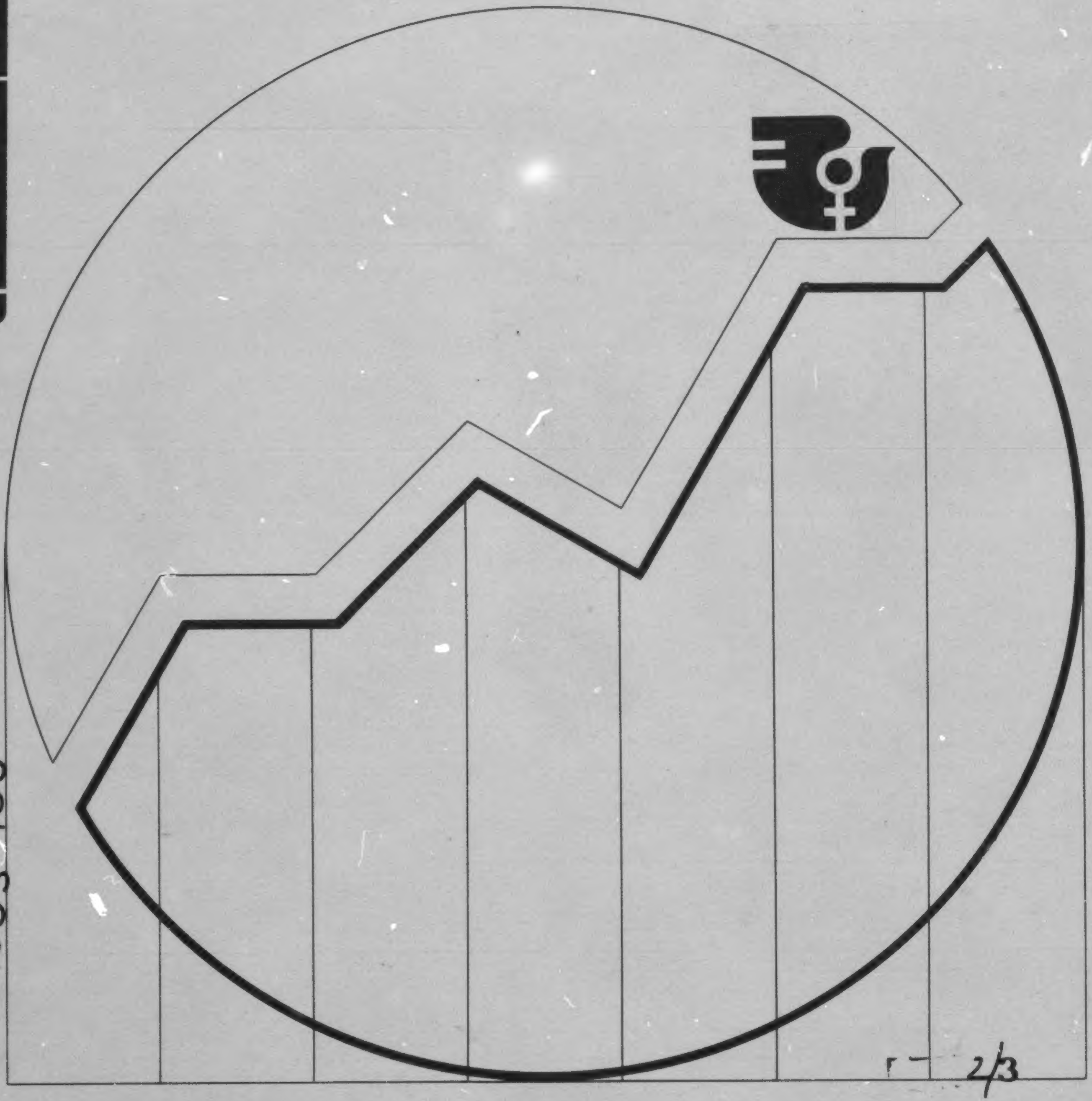

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CHART BOOK PROJECT STAFF

William H. McBeath, M.D., M.P.H.
Executive Director, American Public Health Association

Maryland Y. Pennell, Consultant
Health Manpower Analyst, U.S. Public Health Service (Retired)

Shirlene V. Showell, M.P.A.
Staff Associate, American Public Health Association

Nancy Constantin, M.A.
Staff Associate, American Public Health Association

Kathryn Foxhall
Administrative Assistant, American Public Health Association

Darla J. Schecter, Project Officer
Division of Medicine, Bureau of Health Manpower
Health Resources Administration/PHS/DHEW

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FOREWORD

This chart book is a working document prepared for use at the International Conference on Women in Health in Washington, D.C., June 16-18, 1975, sponsored by the Health Resources Administration. Major goals of the Conference are to improve information on the status of women in health careers in the United States and other selected countries, to identify sources of data, and to stimulate comparative research. This chart book is designed to contribute to the achievement of these goals. It serves primarily as background material for discussions at the meeting and as a first step in compiling available statistical information.

The chart book contains only those data which were readily available in the three months prior to the Conference. A final and more comprehensive edition is planned for publication following the Conference. All Conference participants and other interested readers of this book are urged to submit comments, criticisms, additional sources of data, and information for the revised edition.

Betty A. Lockett, Ph.D.
Conference Project Director

Written comments should be directed to:

International Programs Staff
Division of Medicine/Bureau of Health Manpower
Health Resources Administration
NIH Building 31, Room 3C-36
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

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Much of the data on the European countries was compiled by Vicente Navarro, M.D., Dr.P.H., Associate Professor, and Ms. Janet Archer, Research Associate Department of Health Care Organization, The Johns Hopkins University, under Contract No. No1-MI-34103, with the International Programs Staff, Division of Medicine, Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration. Dr. Navarro has also provided throughtful advice and consultation on this section.

Irene Butter, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Programs in Hospital Administration, School of Public Health at the University of Michigan, assisted in the identification of available international health manpower data sources and provided advice on the organization of the international data.

Data for Norway, Sweden, and Finland collected by Elina Haavio-Mannila, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, Helsinki, Finland have also been included.

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UNITED STATES

Summary

About 36 million women are in the civilian labor force, either working or seeking work.

Table 1. WOMEN IN THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 1900–1974

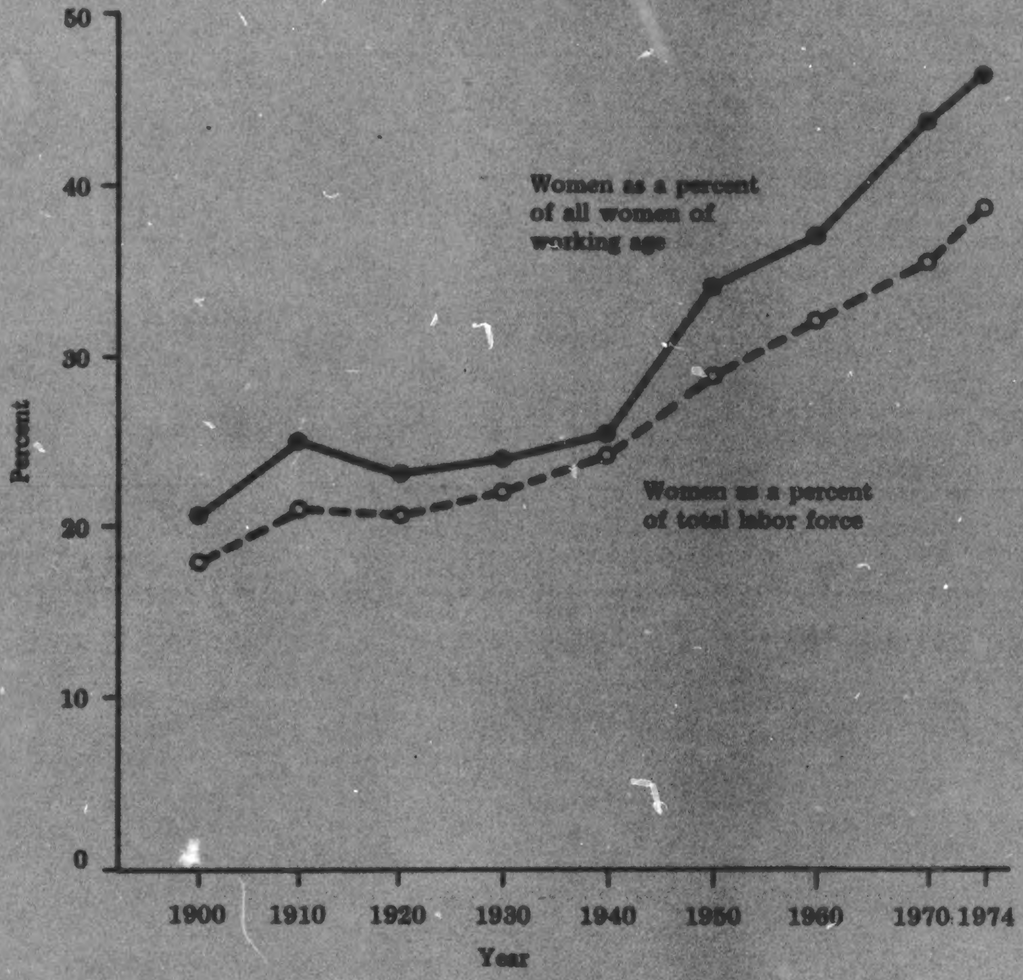
Year	Women in labor force (1,000's)	Women in labor force as percent of	
		Total labor force	All women of working age
1900	5,114	18.1	20.4
1910	7,889	20.9	25.2
1920	8,430	20.4	23.3
1930	10,679	22.0	24.3
1940	12,845	24.3	25.4
1945	19,270	29.6	35.7
1950	18,412	28.8	33.9
1955	20,584	30.2	35.7
1960	23,272	32.3	37.8
1965	26,232	34.0	39.3
1970	31,560	36.7	43.4
1972	33,320	37.4	43.8
1973	34,510	38.9	44.7
1974	35,825	39.4	46.4

Source: Women's Bureau, *The Economic Role of Women,* Reprinted from *Economic Report of the President, 1973,* U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., 1973, p. 9.

For 1973 and 1974 data—Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* Vol. 21, No. 9, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., p. 91.

Since 1900, women in the labor force have increased from 18 to 39 percent of all workers . . . from 20 to 46 percent of all women of working age.

Figure 1. WOMEN IN THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 1900-1974



Between 1961 and 1973, the labor force participation rate of married women increased from 33 to 42 per 100 in the general population. . . .with a substantial increase of women with both young children and jobs.

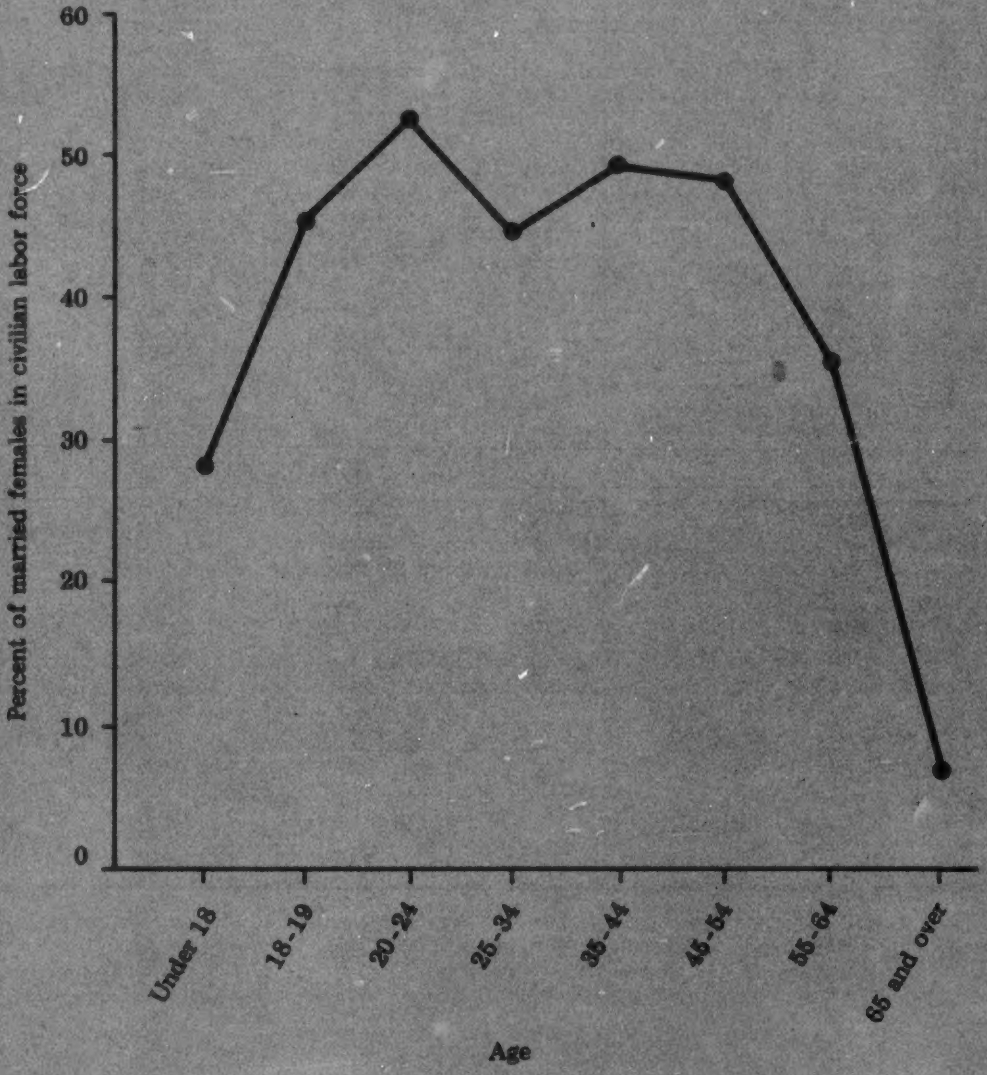
Table 2. MARRIED WOMEN IN THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, BY AGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN: MARCH 1961 THROUGH MARCH 1973

Characteristics of married females	1961	1965	1969	1973
Number in labor force (1,000's)	13,266	15,708	17,595	19,821
Percent of married females in labor force, all ages	32.7	34.7	39.6	42.2
Under 18 years	20.4	17.6	21.2	28.3
18-19	30.1	29.6	38.8	46.0
20-24	32.4	35.6	47.9	52.9
25-34	29.2	32.1	36.9	44.1
35-44	38.4	40.6	45.4	49.3
45-54	42.4	44.0	48.2	48.2
55-64	29.3	31.4	35.4	35.3
65 and over	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.5
Percent of married females in labor force, under age 25	31.5	34.1	46.0	51.0
With children under age 3	17.2	21.1	30.1	32.0
With children but none under age 3	36.5	33.8	44.8	49.3
Without children	60.3	58.8	67.1	72.4
Number with work experience during year (1,000's)	17,263	19,192	22,398	24,000
Percent of married females with work experience during year	42.6	45.3	50.4	50.5
Full-time year round	14.6	16.8	20.5	21.8
Full-time part year	13.7	14.0	14.5	13.6
Part time only	14.3	14.5	15.4	15.1

Source: *Metropolitan Life Statistical Bulletin*, August 1974, p. 10, from Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, Washington, D.C.

At ages 20-24, more than half the married women were working or seeking work in 1973.

Figure 2. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF MARRIED WOMEN: 1973



Of the 76.6 million persons employed in 1970; 28.9 million were women.
. . .In 1950, employed women numbered 15.7 million.

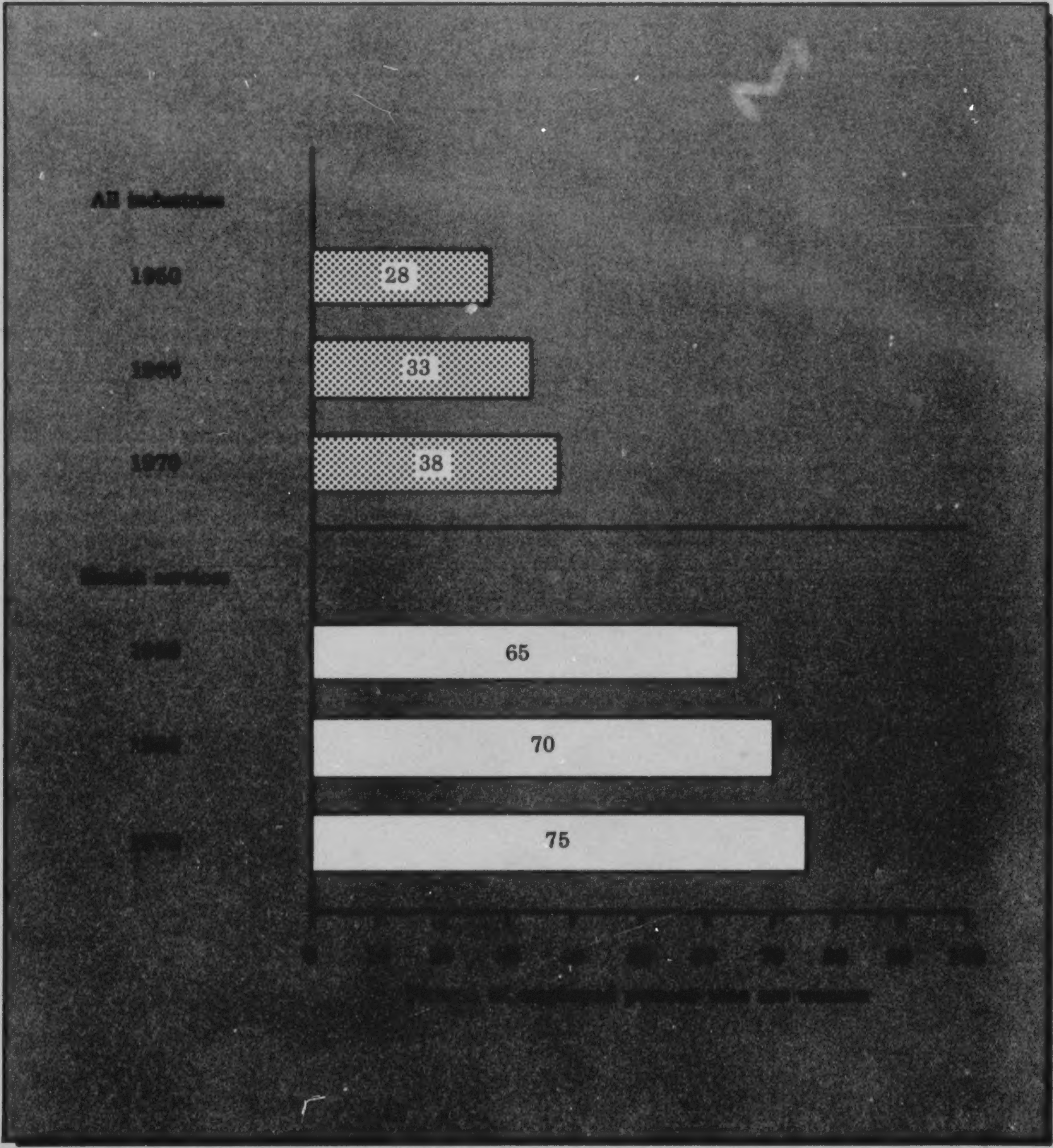
Table 3. EMPLOYED PERSONS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES, BY SEX: 1950, 1960 AND 1970

Industry	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
		1970		
All industries	76,553,599	47,623,754	28,929,845	38
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2,840,488	2,521,048	319,440	11
Mining	630,788	580,459	50,329	8
Construction	4,572,235	4,304,999	267,236	6
Manufacturing	19,837,208	14,173,549	5,663,659	29
Transportation, communication and other public utilities	5,186,101	4,071,956	1,114,145	21
Wholesale and retail trade	15,372,880	9,039,255	6,333,625	41
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,838,387	1,924,970	1,913,417	50
Business and repair services	2,394,887	1,718,551	676,336	28
Personal services	3,536,576	1,006,792	2,529,784	72
Entertainment and recreation services	631,193	406,584	224,609	36
Professional and related services	13,511,204	4,954,240	8,556,964	63
Health services	4,246,187	1,080,518	3,165,669	75
Legal services	385,676	207,322	178,354	46
Educational services	6,114,878	2,283,590	3,831,288	63
Religious organizations	468,961	289,562	179,399	38
Nonprofit membership organizations	312,019	161,398	150,621	48
Welfare services and residential welfare facilities	382,435	118,755	263,680	69
Engineering and architectural services	309,162	257,779	51,383	17
Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services	281,231	166,361	114,870	41
All other	1,010,655	388,955	621,700	62
Public administration	4,201,652	2,921,351	1,280,301	30
		1960		
All industries	64,646,563	43,490,888	21,155,675	33
Health services	2,578,214	780,971	1,797,243	70
		1950		
All industries	55,813,380	40,060,560	15,752,820	28
Health services	1,669,401	592,196	1,077,205	65

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation by Industry,* 1970 Census of Population, Special Report PC(2)-7C, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1972, Table 8, (Based on 20 percent sample).

Between 1950 and 1970 the relative importance of employed women increased substantially, from 28 to 38 percent in all industries . . . from 65 to 75 percent in health services.

Figure 3. EMPLOYMENT CHANGES OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY: 1950-1970



Within the health services industry, 2 out of 3 workers are employed in hospitals in 1970 . . . three-fourths of all hospital workers were women that year.

Table 4. EMPLOYED PERSONS IN HEALTH SERVICES INDUSTRY, BY SEX: 1950, 1960 and 1970

Health services industry	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	1970			
All health services	4,246,187	1,080,518	3,165,669	75
Hospitals	2,689,722	616,603	2,073,119	77
Convalescent institutions	509,401	62,995	446,406	88
Offices of health practitioners	758,884	301,907	456,977	60
Physicians	476,850	177,650	299,200	63
Dentists	221,862	88,906	132,956	60
Chiropractors	18,504	12,371	6,133	33
Other practitioners	41,668	22,980	18,688	45
All other [1]	288,180	99,013	189,167	66
	1960			
All health services	2,578,214	780,971	1,797,243	70
Hospitals	1,683,892	425,804	1,258,088	75
All other [1]	894,322	355,167	539,155	60
	1950			
All health services	1,669,401	592,196	1,077,205	65
Hospitals	989,968	281,499	708,469	72
All other [1]	679,433	310,697	368,736	54

[1] Health services that are not elsewhere classified.

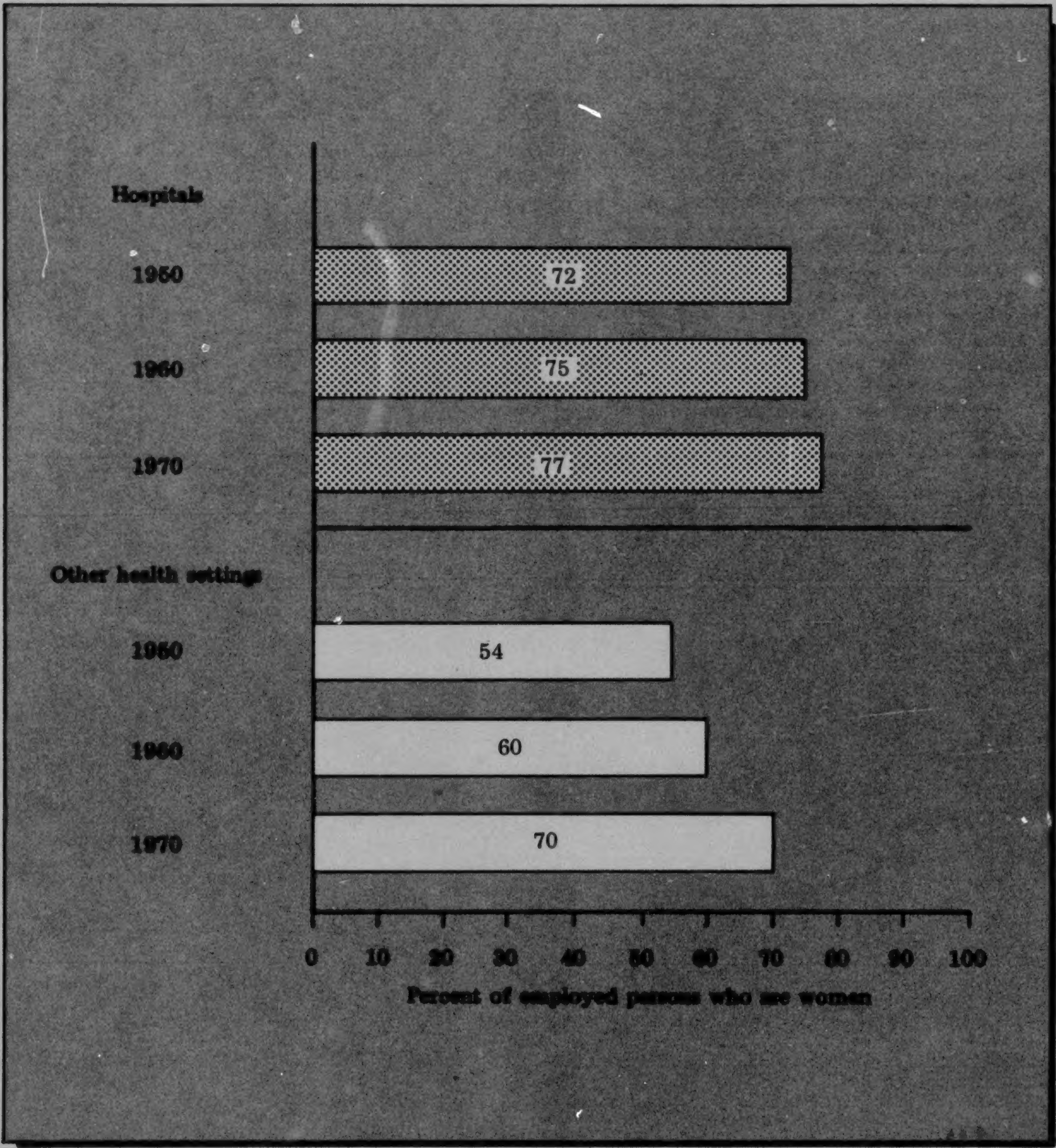
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation by Industry,* 1970 Census of Population, Final Report PC(2)-7C, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1972, Table 8, (Based on 20 percent sample).

All prior decennial censuses.

19

The proportion of health workers who are women has grown steadily, both in hospitals and in other health settings.

Figure 4. EMPLOYMENT CHANGES IN HEALTH SERVICES INDUSTRY: 1950-1970



There are different sex ratios among occupational groups, with relatively more female clerks, service workers and private household workers, 1970.

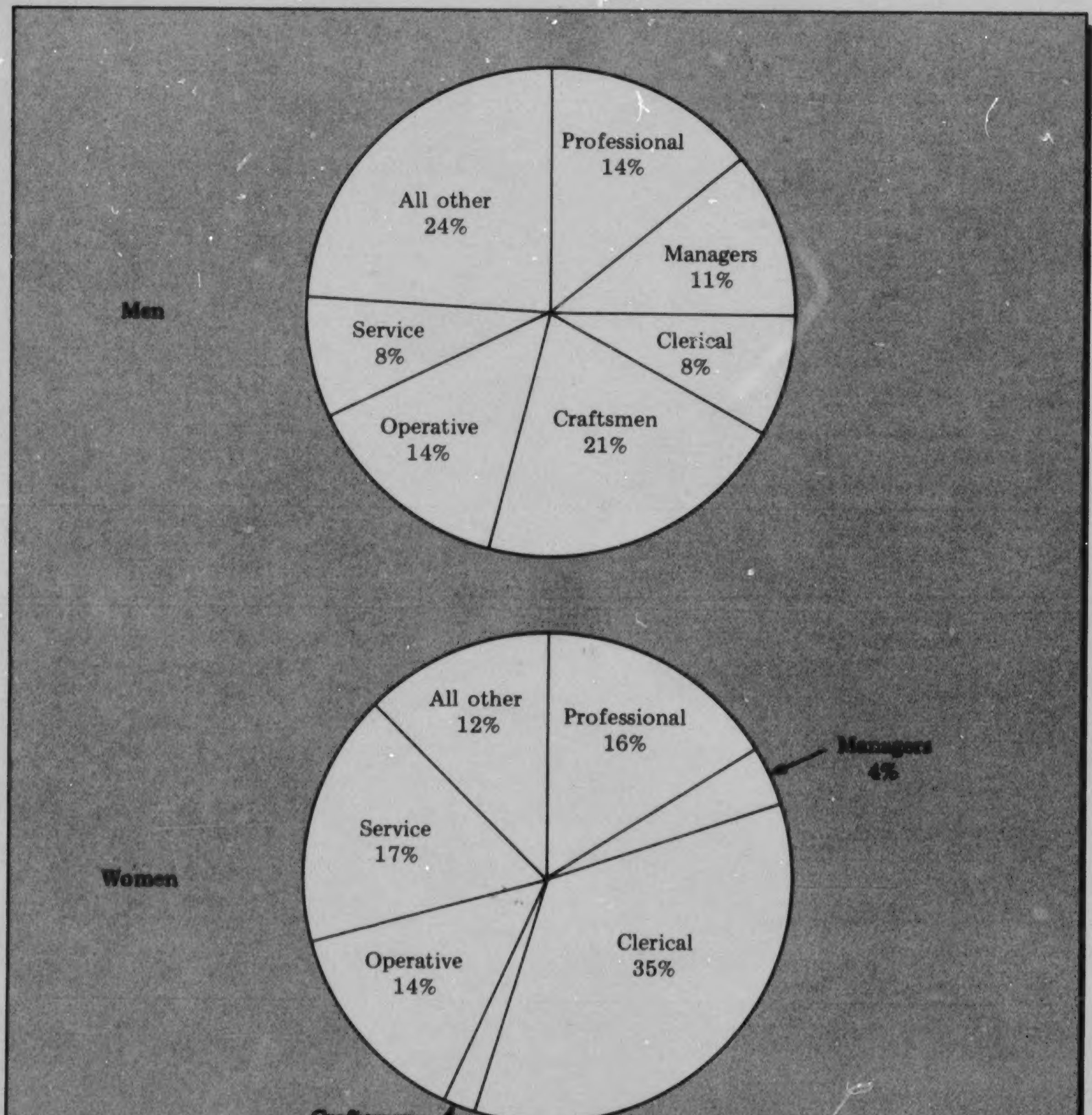
Table 5. EMPLOYED PERSONS IN MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, BY SEX: 1970

Occupational group	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Civilian labor force (1,000's)	80,051	49,549	30,502	38.1
Employed persons (1,000's)	76,554	47,624	28,930	37.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11,351	6,801	4,551	40.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,371	5,316	1,055	16.6
Sales workers	5,445	3,304	2,142	39.3
Clerical and kindred workers	13,748	3,642	10,106	73.5
Craftsmen and kindred workers	10,609	10,088	521	5.0
Operatives, except transport	10,499	6,484	4,015	38.2
Transport equipment operatives	2,958	2,826	132	4.5
Laborers, except farm	3,431	3,147	284	8.3
Farmers and farm managers	1,419	1,348	71	5.0
Farm laborers and farm foreman	948	795	153	16.1
Service workers, except private household	8,627	3,837	4,790	55.5
Private household workers	1,146	36	1,110	96.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *United States Summary,* 1970 Census of the Population, PC(1), D 1, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1973, Table 231 (based on 15 percent sample).

Classified as professional and technical workers are 16 percent of all women and 14 percent of all men employed in 1970.

Figure 5. EMPLOYMENT IN MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS: 1970



Among the 3.1 million employed persons in specified health occupations in 1970, 2.2 million were women

Table 6. EMPLOYED PERSONS IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX: 1970

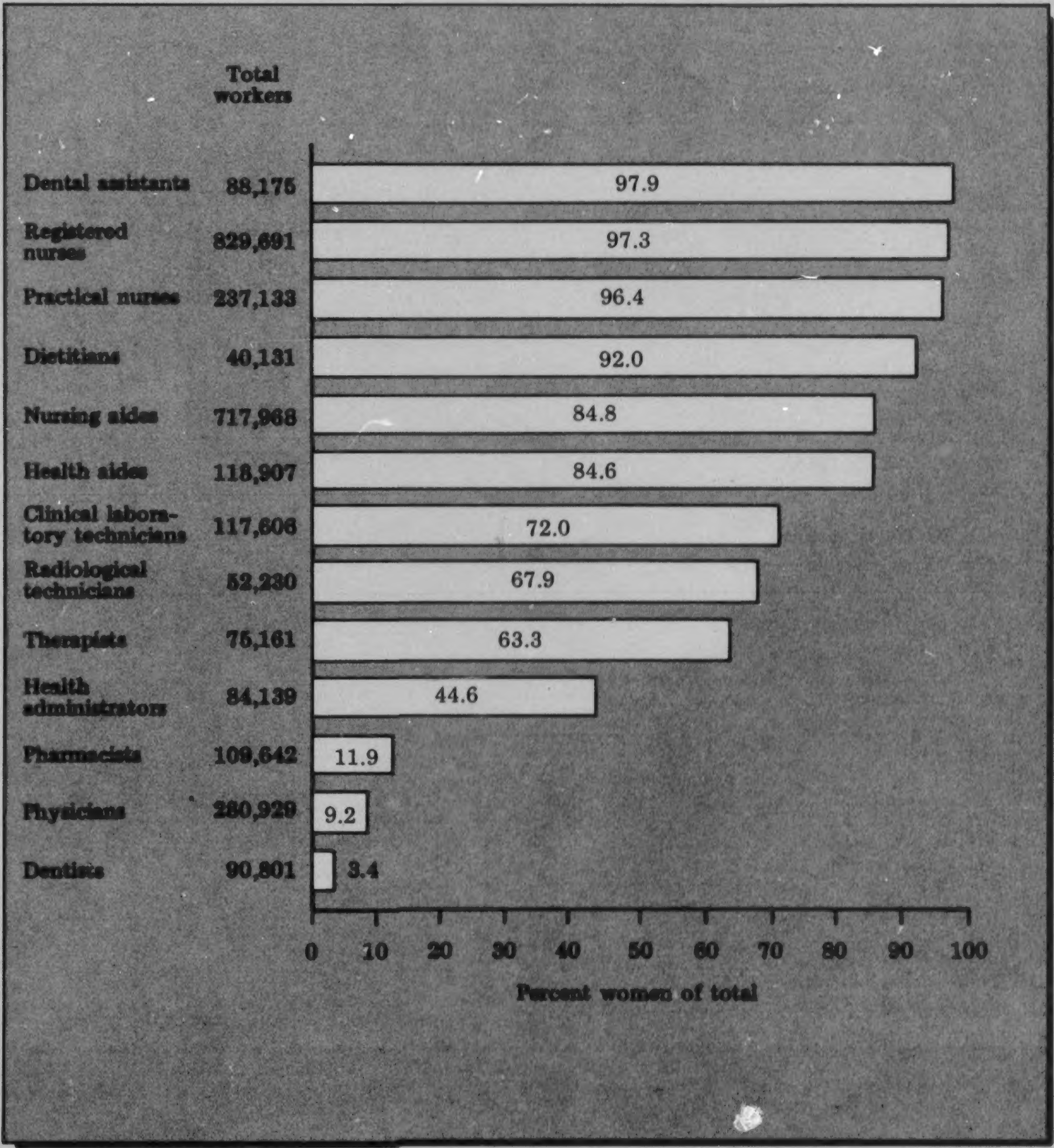
Occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Total employed, all occupations	76,553,599	47,623,754	28,929,845	37.8
Total employed, specified health occupations	3,076,149	869,734	2,206,415	71.7
Physicians, dentists and related practitioners	538,746	493,081	45,665	8.5
Chiropractors	13,729	12,602	1,127	8.2
Dentists	90,801	87,691	3,110	3.4
Optometrists	17,219	16,527	692	4.0
Pharmacists	109,642	96,610	13,032	11.9
Physicians, medical and osteopathic	280,929	255,105	25,824	9.2
Podiatrists	6,026	5,566	460	7.6
Veterinarians	19,435	18,450	985	5.1
Health practitioners, n.e.c.[1]	965	530	435	45.1
Registered nurses, dietitians, and therapists	944,983	53,152	891,831	94.4
Dietitians	40,131	3,222	36,909	92.0
Registered nurses	829,691	22,332	807,359	97.3
Therapists	75,161	27,598	47,563	63.3
Health technologists and technicians	259,839	78,946	180,893	69.6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	117,606	32,965	84,641	72.0
Dental hygienists	15,805	942	14,863	94.0
Health record technologists and technicians	11,164	881	10,283	92.1
Radiologic technologists and technicians	52,230	16,767	35,463	67.9
Therapy assistants	3,211	1,093	2,118	66.0
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	59,283	26,298	33,525	56.6
Embalmers	4,749	4,528	221	4.6
Funeral directors	35,800	33,298	2,502	6.9
Health administrators	84,139	46,604	37,535	44.6
Opticians, and lens grinders and polishers	27,380	21,279	6,101	22.3
Health service workers	1,180,513	138,846	1,041,667	88.2
Dental assistants	88,175	1,866	86,309	97.9
Health aides, except nursing	118,907	18,305	100,602	84.6
Health trainees	17,655	1,106	16,549	93.7
Lay midwives	675	138	537	79.6
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	717,968	108,946	609,022	84.8
Practical nurses	237,133	8,485	228,648	96.4

[1] Not elsewhere classified.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation by Industry,* 1970 Census of Population, Special Report PC(2)-7C, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1972, Table 8, (Based on 20 percent sample).

There is a wide variation among health occupations in the proportion of workers who are women.

Figure 6. WOMEN WORKERS IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS: 1970



About 12 percent of persons employed in specified health occupations work outside the health services industry. . . .24 percent of the men and 8 percent of the women.

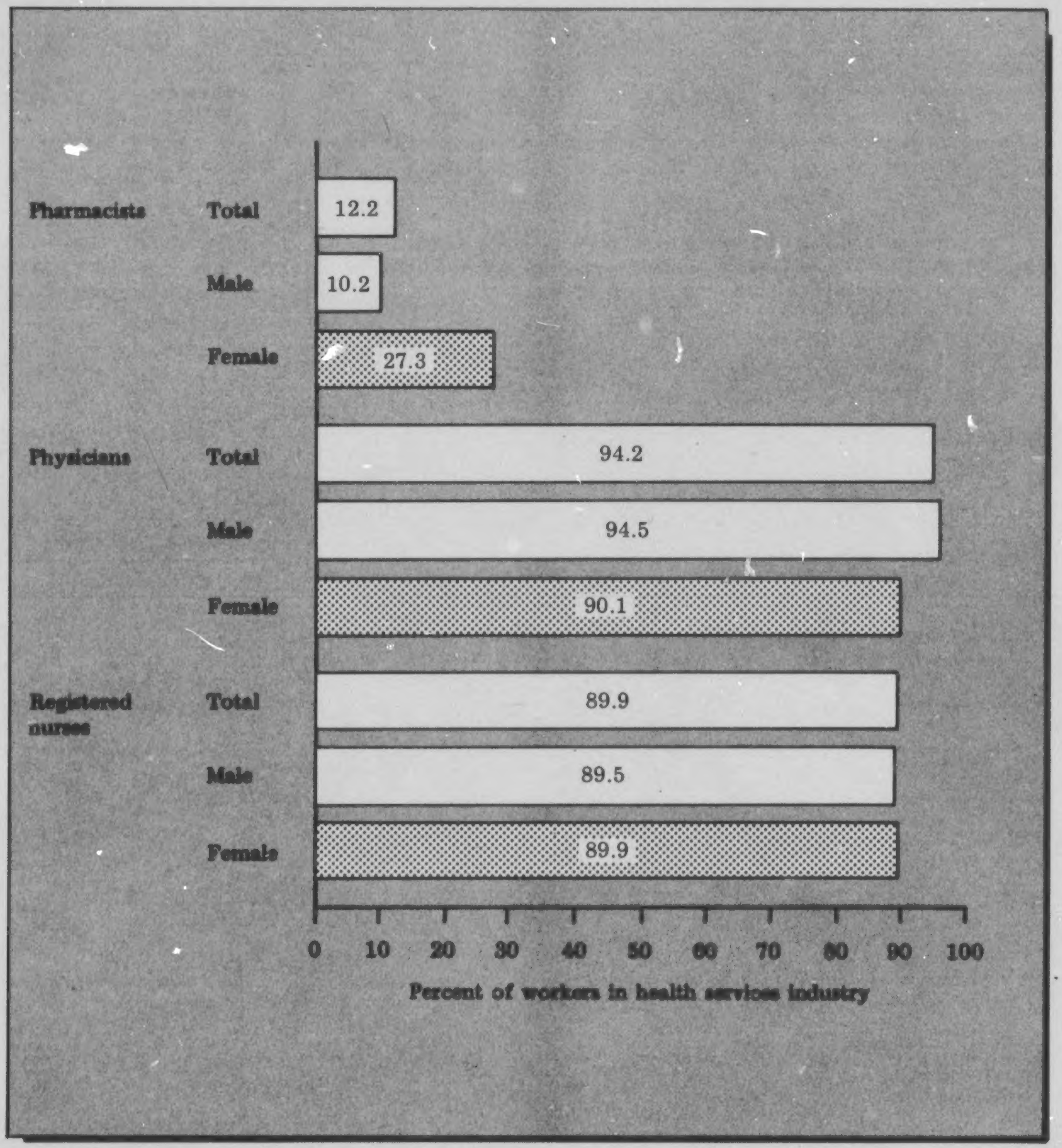
Table 7. EMPLOYED PERSONS IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS BY INDUSTRY AND SEX: 1970

Occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	All industries			
All occupations	76,553,559	47,623,754	28,929,845	37.8
Specified health occupations	3,076,149	869,734	2,206,415	71.7
Pharmacists	109,642	96,610	13,032	11.9
Physicians	280,929	255,105	25,824	9.2
Registered nurses	829,691	22,332	807,359	97.3
Clinical lab techs	117,606	32,965	84,641	72.0
Health aides	118,907	18,305	100,602	84.6
Nursing aides	717,968	108,946	609,022	84.8
Practical nurses	237,133	8,485	228,648	96.4
All others	664,273	326,986	337,287	50.8
	Health services industry			
All occupations	4,246,187	1,080,518	3,165,669	74.6
Specified health occupations	2,693,525	661,939	2,031,586	75.4
Pharmacists	13,417	9,856	3,561	26.5
Physicians	264,592	241,193	23,399	8.8
Registered nurses	745,861	19,996	725,865	97.3
Clinical lab techs	110,061	30,060	80,001	72.7
Health aides	110,481	14,174	96,307	87.2
Nursing aides	696,872	105,516	591,356	83.7
Practical nurses	229,068	7,660	221,408	96.7
All other	523,173	233,484	289,689	55.4
	Non-health industries			
All occupations	72,307,412	46,543,236	25,764,176	35.6
Specified health occupations	382,624	207,795	174,829	45.7
Pharmacists	96,225	86,754	9,471	9.8
Physicians	16,337	13,912	2,425	14.8
Registered nurses	83,830	2,336	81,494	97.2
Clinical lab techs	7,545	2,905	4,640	61.5
Health aides	8,426	4,131	4,295	51.0
Nursing aides	21,096	3,430	17,666	83.7
Practical nurses	8,065	825	7,240	89.8
All other	141,100	93,512	47,598	33.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation by Industry,* 1970 Census of Population, Special Report PC(2)-7C, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1972, Table 8, (Based on 20 percent sample).

A large proportion of pharmacists, in contrast to physicians and other health workers, are engaged in industries other than health services.

Figure 7. HEALTH WORKERS IN THE HEALTH SERVICES INDUSTRY: 1970



For women who were year-round full-time workers in 1973, the median total earnings was $6,335 for all occupational groups in all industries. . .for professional and related service industries, $7,239.

Table 8. MEDIAN TOTAL MONEY EARNINGS OF YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND SEX: 1973

Occupational group	Male income	Female income	Percent female of male income
All occupations	$11,186	$6,335	56.6
	All industries		
Professional and technical workers	14,306	9,093	63.6
Self-employed	20,490		
Salaried	14,139	9,103	64.4
Farmers and farm managers	6,697		
Managers and administrators, except farm	14,519	7,667	52.8
Clerical workers	10,627	6,469	60.9
Sales workers	12,296	4,650	37.8
Craftsmen	11,245	6,144	54.6
Operatives, including transport	9,503	5,358	56.4
Private household workers	9,363	2,069	22.1
Service workers, except private household	7,937	4,588	57.8
Farm laborers and supervisors	4,727		
Laborers, except farm	8,158	4,956	60.8
	Professional and related services industries		
All workers	12,120	7,239	59.7
Professional and managerial workers	13,995	9,103	65.0
Clerical and sales workers	9,538	6,274	65.8
Craftsmen and operatives	9,646		
Other workers	6,988	4,896	70.1

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Money Income in 1973 of Families and Persons in the United States,* Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, Series P-60, No. 97, January 1975, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

For all occupations in all industries, females earned approximately 57 percent the income that males earned . . . 60 percent of the income of males in professional and related services industries.

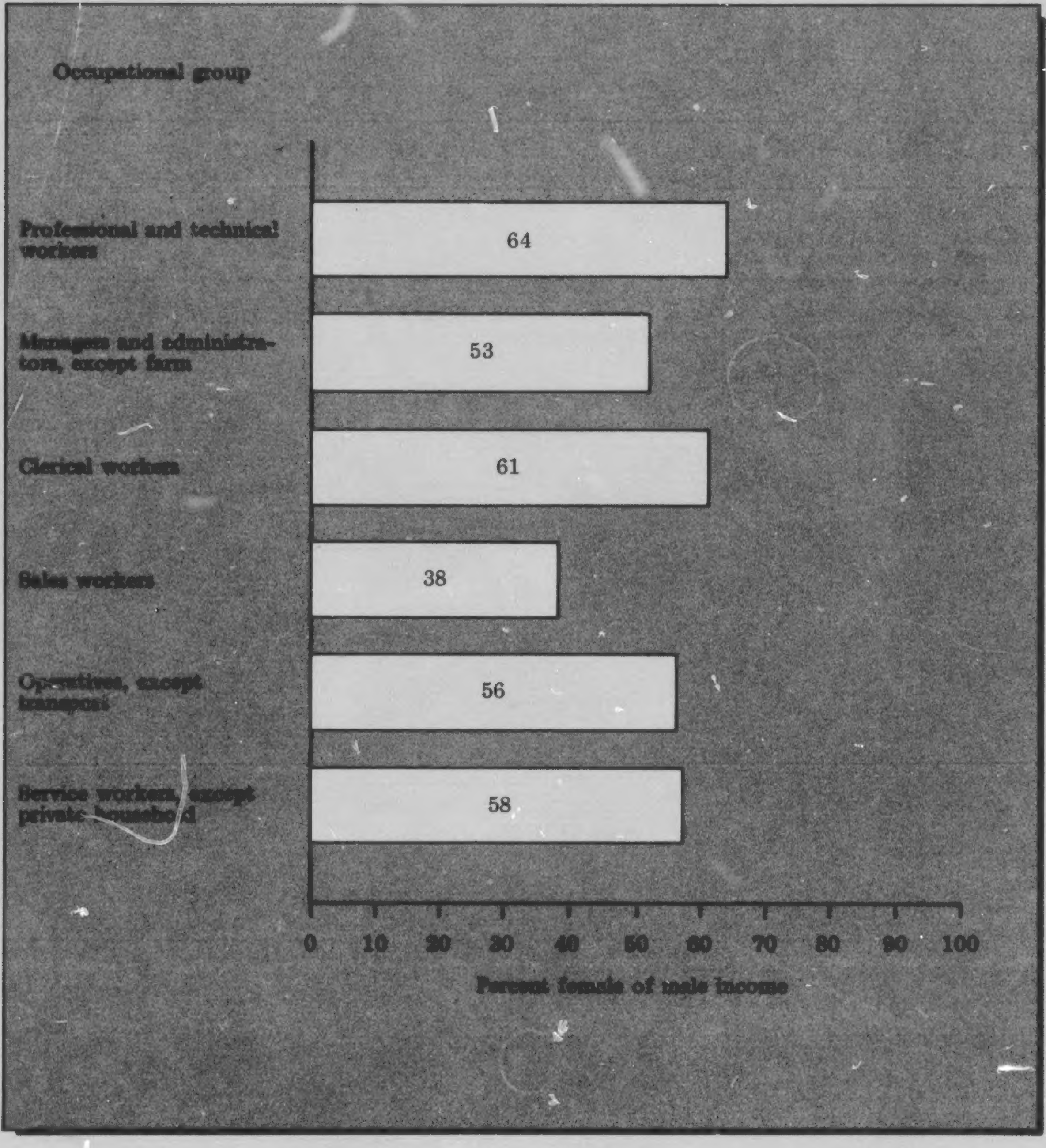


Figure 8. INCOME OF FEMALE VERSUS MALE WORKERS BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 1973

For women who were year-round full-time workers in 1971, the $9,162 median income of college graduates was more than double the $4,440 median income of women who completed only 8 years of school.

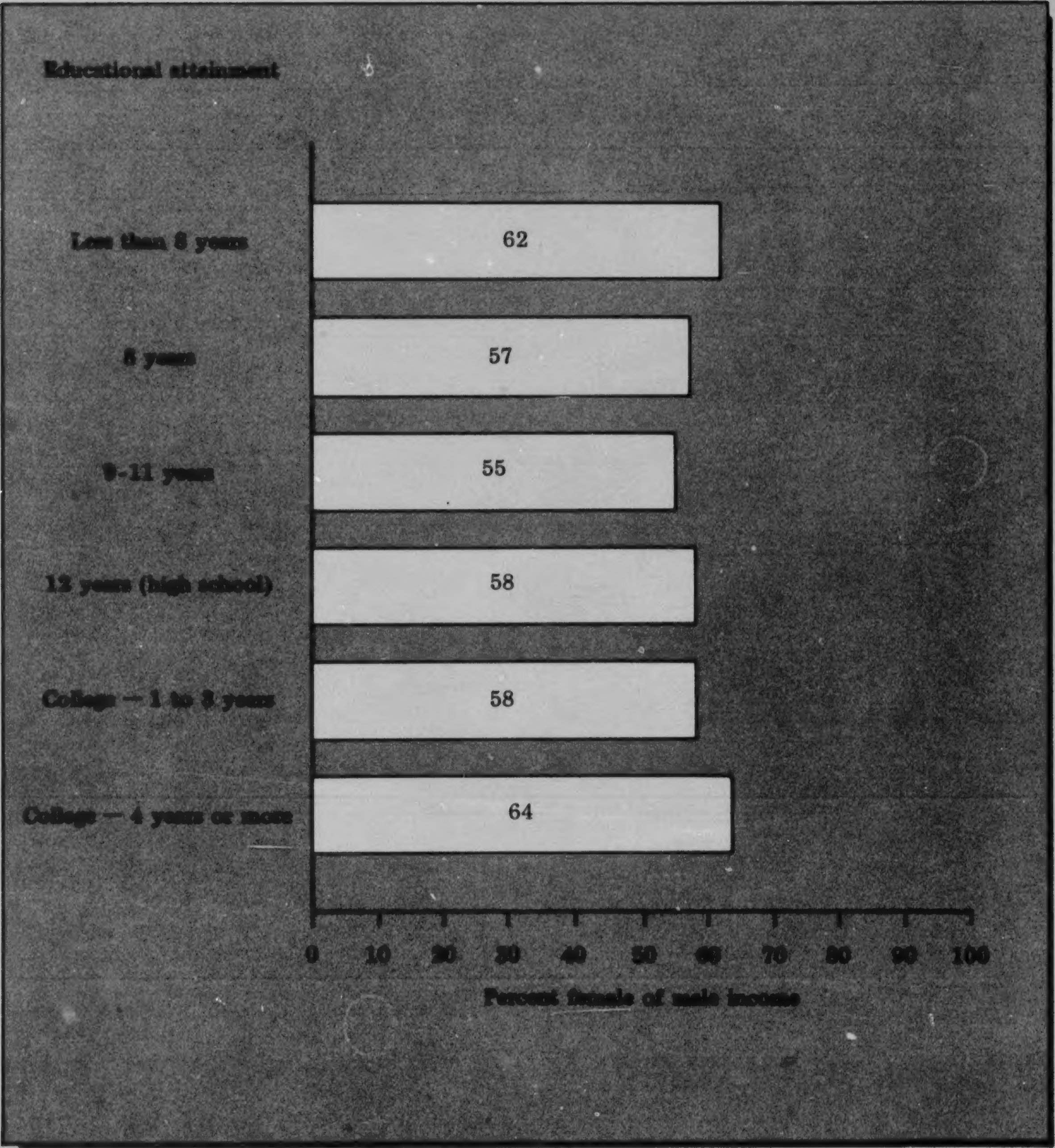
Table 9. MEDIAN INCOME OF YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: 1971

Years of schooling	Male income	Female income	Percent female of male income
Less than 8 years	$6,310	$3,946	62.5
8	7,838	4,440	56.7
9-11	8,945	4,889	54.7
12 (high school)	9,996	5,808	58.1
College - 1 to 3 years	11,701	6,815	58.2
College - 4 years or more	14,351	9,162	63.8

Source: Bureau of the Census, *WE the American Women*, No. 4 in a series of reports from the 1970 Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., March 1973.

At each level of educational attainment female incomes were approximately one-half to two-thirds of male incomes.

Figure 9. INCOME OF FEMALE VERSUS MALE WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: 1971



More than 100,000 Federal workers are employed in health occupations—3 out of 5 are women. Employment is concentrated in three major agencies.

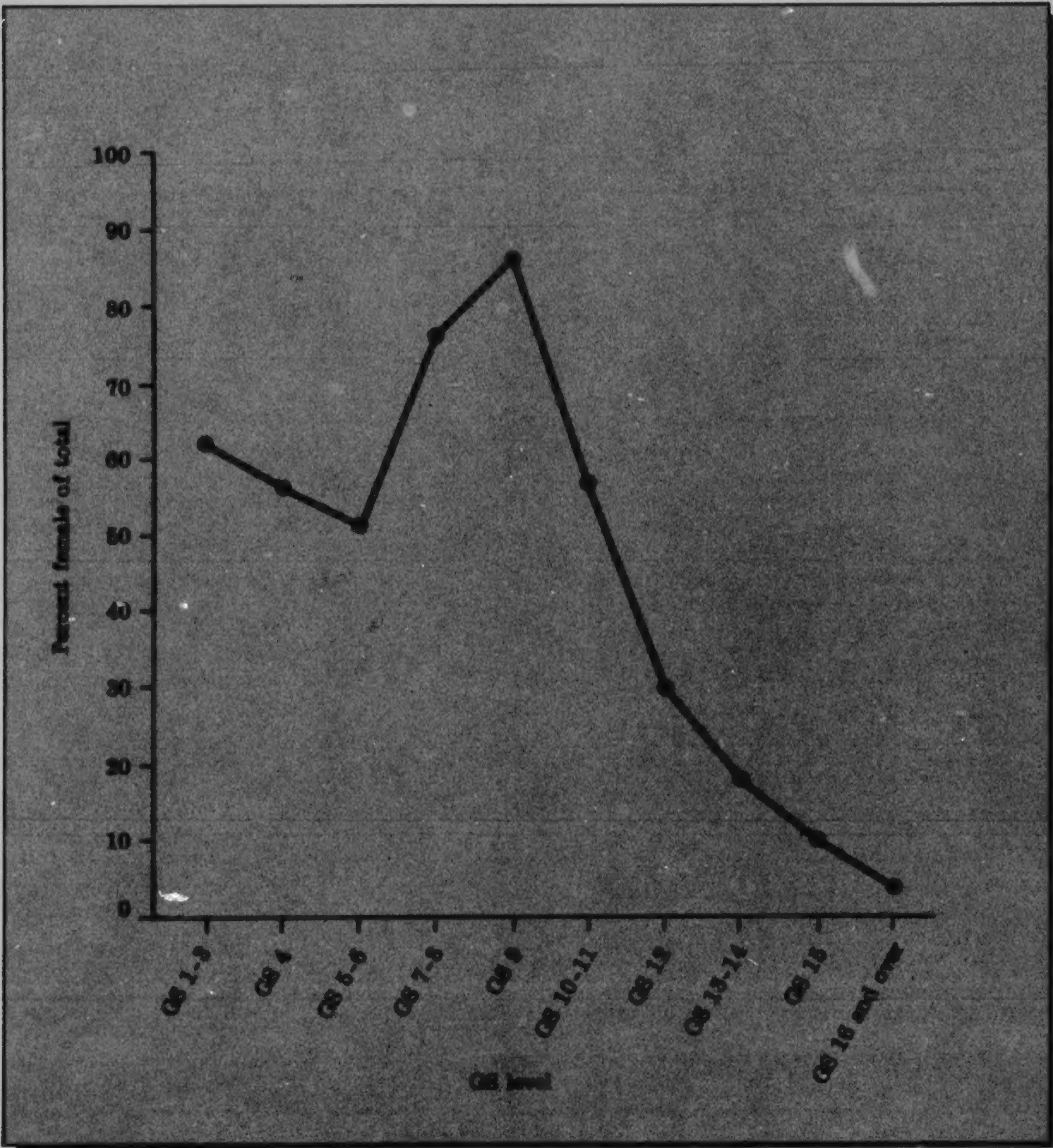
Table 10. FEDERAL FULL-TIME WHITE-COLLAR EMPLOYEES, BY AGENCY, OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, AND GRADE: 1973

Occupation		Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All occupations, all agencies		1,893,761	1,250,084	643,677	34.0
Department of Defense		591,496	348,205	243,291	41.1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		114,880	45,848	69,032	60.1
Veterans Administration		136,642	60,909	75,733	55.4
All other agencies		1,050,743	795,122	255,621	24.3
		Medical, hospital, dental, and public health occupations			
All agencies		106,499	44,981	61,518	57.8
By agency					
Department of Defense		13,527	2,939	10,588	78.3
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		15,336	8,278	7,058	46.0
Veterans Administration		75,380	32,614	42,766	56.7
All other agencies		2,256	1,150	1,106	49.0
By grade and beginning salary					
GS 1-3	$ 5,017	10,922	4,103	6,819	62.4
GS 4	$ 7,198	19,866	8,627	11,239	56.6
GS 5-6	$ 8,055	22,811	11,146	11,665	51.1
GS 7-8	$ 9,969	14,110	3,417	10,693	75.8
GS 9	$12,167	16,986	2,408	14,578	85.8
GS 10-11	$13,379	6,682	2,860	3,822	57.2
GS 12	$17,497	4,248	2,973	1,275	30.0
GS 13-14	$20,677	4,735	3,877	858	18.1
GS 15	$28,263	5,337	4,801	536	10.0
GS 16 & over	$32,806	802	769	33	4.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, *Study of Employment of Women in the Federal Government*, 1973, U.S. Civil Service Commission, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973.

Female Federal employees in health occupations are highly concentrated in the lower and middle grades of Federal pay scales . . . relatively few are found in the higher grade scales of GS 12 and over

Figure 10. GRADE LEVELS OF WOMEN IN FEDERAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT HEALTH OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS: 1973



Nurses and nursing assistants comprise 61 percent of all Federal health workers.
. . .77 percent of the female health workers.

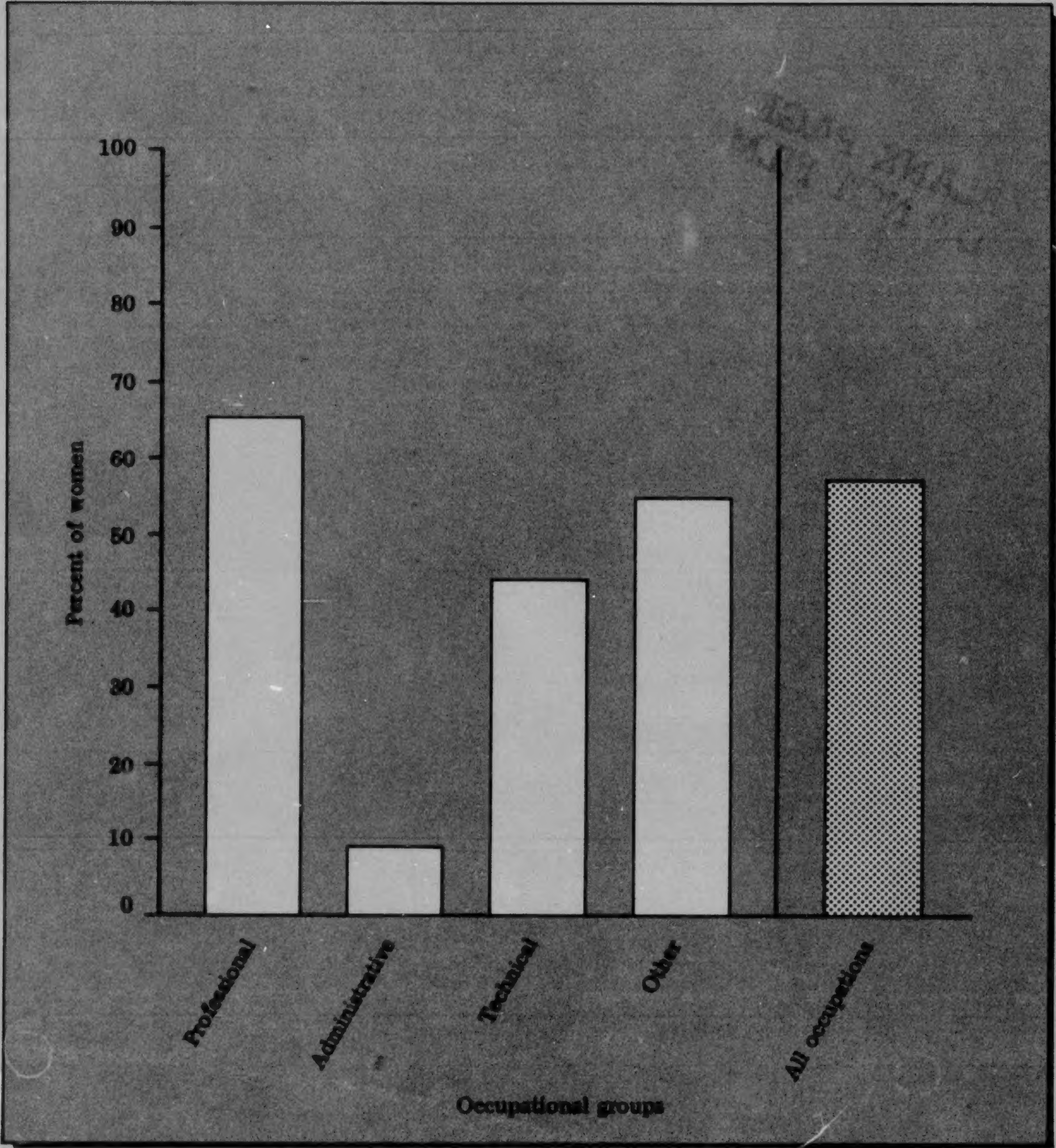
Table 11. FEDERAL FULL-TIME WHITE-COLLAR EMPLOYEES IN CATEGORY OF MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, DENTAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX: 1973

Detailed occupations	Total	Female	Percent female
All occupations	106,499	61,518	57.8
Professional	47,722	31,680	66.4
General health science	775	204	26.3
Medical officer	9,203	797	8.7
Nurse anesthetist	478	386	80.8
Nurse	26,938	25,943	96.3
Public health nurse	233	227	97.4
Dietitian	976	952	97.5
Occupational therapist	506	451	89.1
Physical therapist	664	365	55.0
Corrective therapist	468	23	4.9
Manual Arts therapist	330	5	1.5
Educational therapist	126	44	34.9
Medical technologist	2,554	1,804	70.6
Pharmacist	1,438	143	9.9
Optometrist	47	1	2.1
Speech pathology & Audiology	328	146	44.5
Podiatrist	23	1	4.3
Dental officer	1,053	7	.6
Industrial hygiene	225	8	3.6
Consumer safety	1,317	173	13.1
Administrative	2,630	230	8.7
Hospital administration	726	24	3.3
Hospital housekeeping management	356	23	6.5
Public health program specialist	1,425	182	12.8
Sanitarian	123	1	.8
Technical	10,125	4,403	43.5
Nuclear medicine technician	131	64	48.9
Medical technician	2,817	1,425	50.6
Pathology technician	463	282	60.9
Medical radiology technician	2,093	699	33.4
Medical machine technician	1,989	790	39.7
Medical technical assistant	193	5	2.6
Restoration technician	36	1	2.8
Orthotist and prosthetist	263	6	2.3
Medical record librarian	269	250	92.9
Prosthetic representative	116		.0
Medical record technician	647	573	88.6
Dental hygiene	262	255	97.3
Dental laboratory aid and technician	753	49	6.5
Public health dental hygiene	2	2	100.0
Environmental health technician	91	2	2.2
Other	46,022	25,205	54.8
Physicians assistant	142	75	52.8
Nursing assistant	38,383	21,377	55.7
Medical assistant (sterile supply)	1,277	584	45.7
Autopsy assistant	160	8	5.0
Rehabilitation therapy assistant	1,005	169	16.8
Pharmacy technician	584	150	25.7
Dental assistant	2,124	1,977	93.1
Health aid and technician	2,347	865	36.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Manpower, *Study of Employment of Women in the Federal Government, 1973,* U.S. Civil Service Commission, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973, Table F.

Women comprise approximately 9 percent of the administrative group within health occupations. . . . 66 percent of the professional . . . 58 percent of all

Figure 11. WOMEN IN FEDERAL HEALTH OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS: 1973



UNITED STATES

Practitioners

About 30,600 women in this country are physicians . . . 8 percent of all physicians in 1973.

Table 12. FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT OF PHYSICIANS (M.D.), BY SEX: 1963 TO 1973

Employment	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
			1973	
All	366,379	335,811	30,568	8.3
Federal	26,769	25,294	1,475	5.5
Non-Federal	297,598	274,719	22,879	7.7
Inactive	42,012	35,799	6,214	14.8
			1970	
All	334,028	308,627	25,401	7.6
Federal	29,501	28,271	1,230	4.2
Non-Federal	281,344	261,256	20,088	7.1
Inactive [1]	23,183	19,100	4,083	17.6
			1967	
All	306,970	285,566	21,404	7.0
Federal	27,552	26,677	875	3.2
Non-Federal	266,520	248,351	18,169	6.8
Inactive [1]	12,898	10,538	2,360	18.3
			1963	
All	275,140	257,818	17,322	6.3
Federal	21,914	21,328	586	2.7
Non-Federal	239,814	225,443	14,371	6.0
Inactive [1]	13,412	11,047	2,365	17.6

[1] Inactive and not classified. Excludes addresses unknown to AMA.

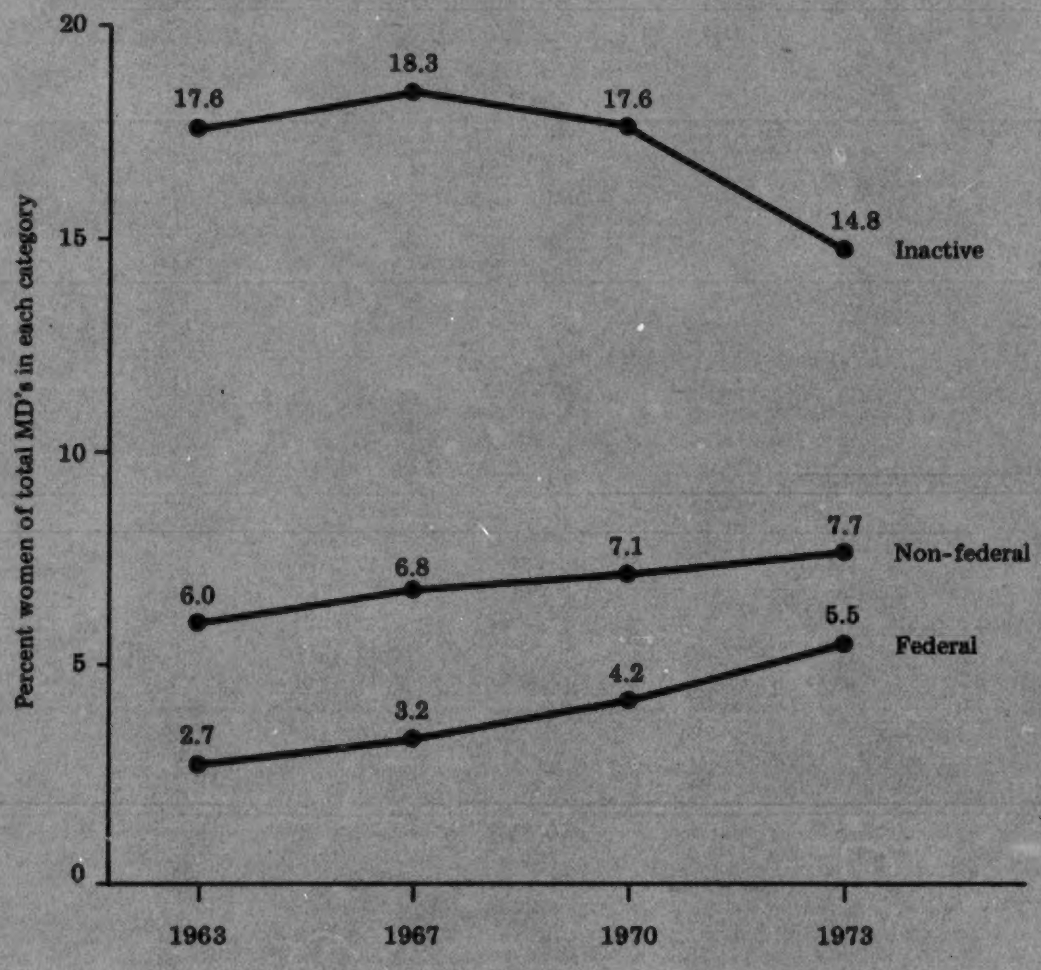
Source: C.N. Theodore, J.N. Haug and B.C. Martin, *Special Statistical Series—Selected Characteristics of the Physician Population, 1963 and 1967,* American Medical Association, Chicago, 1968, pp. 61-162.

M.Y. Pennell and J.E. Renshaw, "Distribution of Women Physicians, 1970," *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association,* Vol. 27, New York, 1972, pp. 197-203.

G.A. Roback, *Distribution of Physicians in the U.S., 1973. Regional, State, County and Metropolitan Areas,* American Medical Association, Chicago, 1974, p.37.

Six percent of all federal physicians are women . . . 8 percent of all active non-federal MD's.

Figure 12. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WOMEN PHYSICIANS: 1963-1973



Relatively more of the younger physicians are women due to recent increases in medical school graduates.

Table 13. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS (M.D.), BY SEX: 1973 AND 1963

Age group	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	1973			
All ages [1]	366,379	335,811	30,568	8.3
Under 30 years	43,104	37,962	5,142	11.9
30-34	53,432	47,520	5,912	11.1
35-39	47,676	43,725	3,951	8.3
40-44	43,709	40,550	3,159	7.2
45-49	41,103	38,029	3,074	7.5
50-54	36,974	34,350	2,624	7.1
55-59	28,520	26,647	1,873	6.6
60-64	25,031	23,578	1,453	5.8
65-69	19,492	18,413	1,079	5.5
70-74	12,449	11,567	882	7.1
75 and over	14,889	13,470	1,419	9.5
Under 35 years	96,536	85,482	11,054	11.5
35-44	91,385	84,275	7,110	7.8
45-64	131,628	122,604	9,024	6.9
65 and over	46,830	43,450	3,380	7.2
	1963			
All ages [2]	275,140	257,818	17,322	6.3
Under 35 years	68,468	63,961	4,507	6.6
35-44	75,108	70,189	4,919	6.5
45-64	97,818	92,315	5,503	5.6
65 and over	33,746	31,353	2,393	7.1

[1] Includes physicians who are inactive, not classified as to activity, or address unknown.

[2] Includes inactive physicians. Excludes physicians with address unknown to AMA.

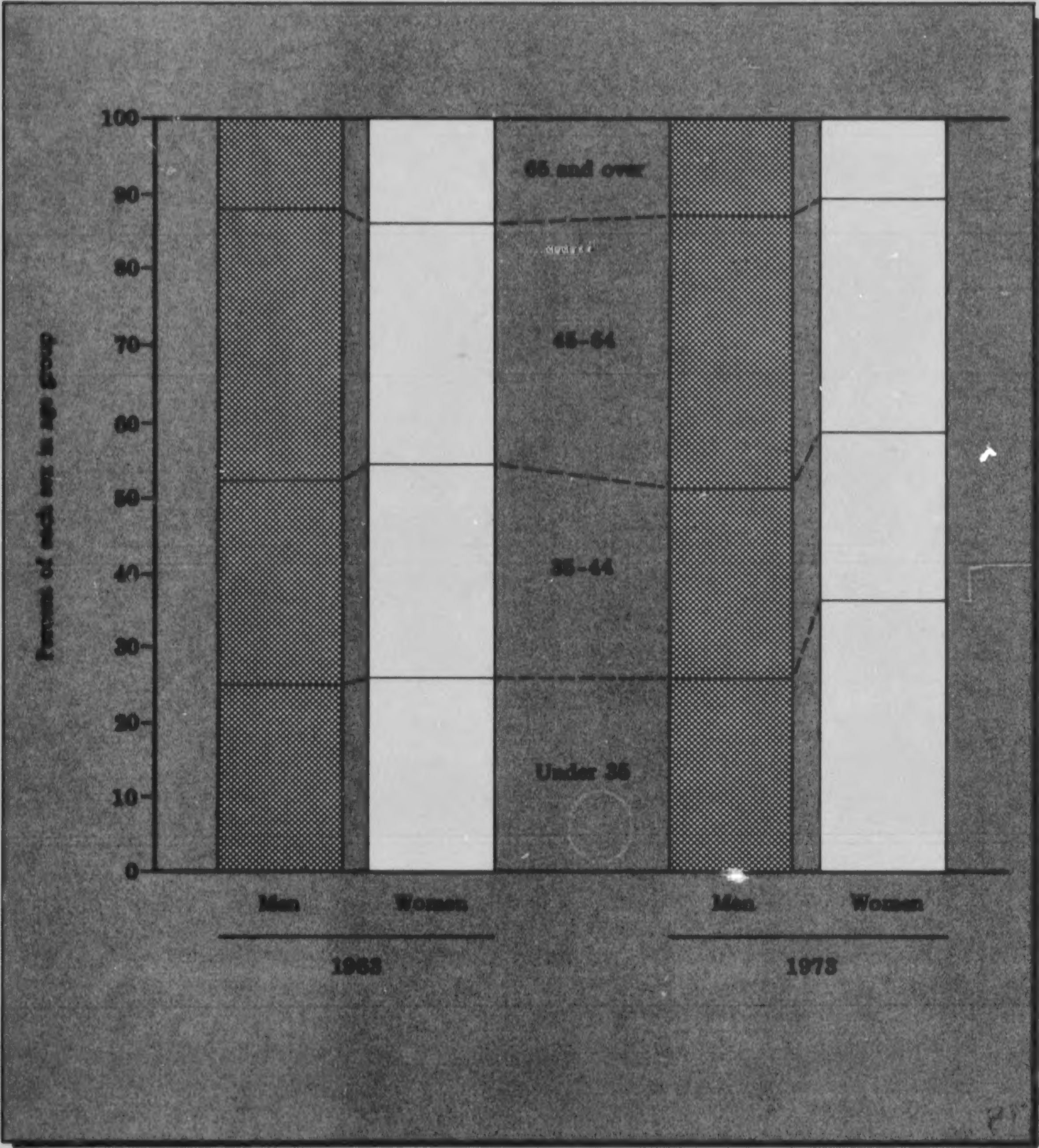
Source: G.A. Roback, *Distribution of Physicians in the U.S., 1973. Regional, State, County and Metropolitan Areas,* American Medical Association, Chicago, 1974, p. 41.

C.N. Theodore, J.N. Haug and B.C. Martin, *Special Statistical Series—Selected Characteristics of the Physician Population, 1963 and 1967.* American Medical Association, Chicago, 1968. p. 22.

AMA Center for Health Services Research and Development, Special Tabulations on Women Physicians, 1973—AMA Physician Master File (unpublished), American Medical Association, Chicago.

More than one-third of all female physicians are under age 35 . . . about one-fourth of the males are in this age group.

Figure 13. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS: 1963 AND 1973



Relatively fewer of the physicians in the South and West are women.

Table 14. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE PHYSICIANS (M.D.), BY SEX: 1973

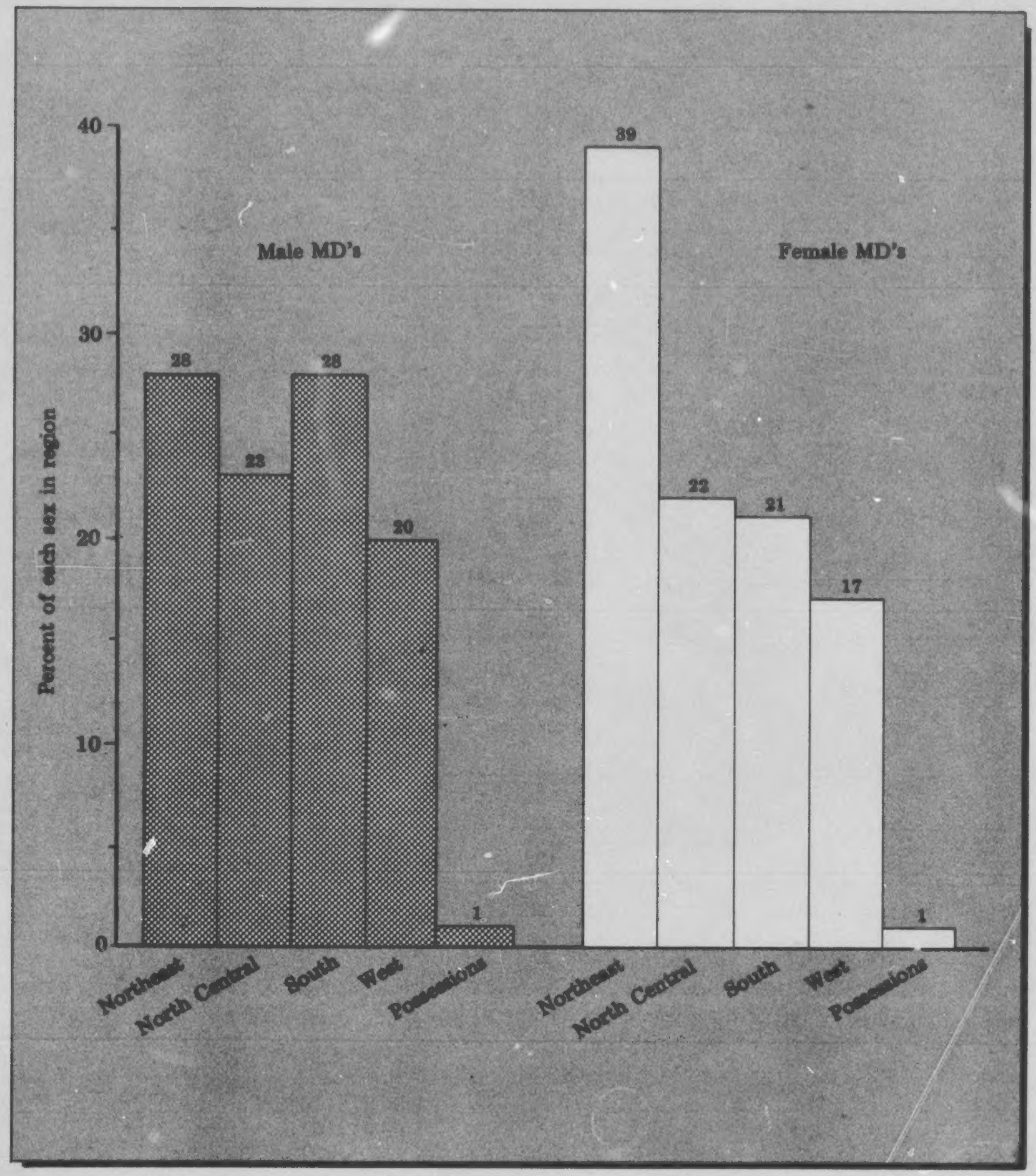
Region	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	All active physicians			
All regions	324,367	300,013	24,354	7.5
Northeast	93,411	84,003	9,408	10.1
North Central	74,002	68,643	5,359	7.2
South	87,770	82,606	5,164	5.9
West	64,384	60,305	4,079	6.3
Possessions	4,800	4,456	344	7.2
	Federal physicians			
All regions	26,769	25,294	1,475	5.5
Northeast	4,255	3,870	385	9.0
North Central	3,758	3,466	292	7.8
South	10,689	10,193	496	4.6
West	5,913	5,660	253	4.3
Possessions	2,154	2,105	49	2.3
	Non-Federal physicians			
All regions	297,598	274,719	22,879	7.7
Northeast	89,156	80,133	9,023	10.1
North Central	70,244	65,177	5,067	7.2
South	77,081	72,413	4,668	6.1
West	58,471	54,645	3,826	6.5
Possessions	2,646	2,351	295	11.1

Source: G.A. Roback, *Distribution of Physicians in the U.S., 1973. Regional, State, County and Metropolitan Areas,* American Medical Association, Chicago, 1974, pp. 10, 12.

AMA Center for Health Services Research and Development, Special Tabulations on Women Physicians, 1973–AMA Physician Master File (unpublished), American Medical Association, Chicago, Tables 3,7.

The Northeast region draws a large proportion of women physicians.

Figure 14. REGIONAL LOCATION OF PHYSICIANS: 1973



About 15 percent of the foreign-trained physicians in this country are women.

Table 15. COUNTRY OF MEDICAL EDUCATION OF PHYSICIANS (M.D.), BY SEX: 1963 TO 1970

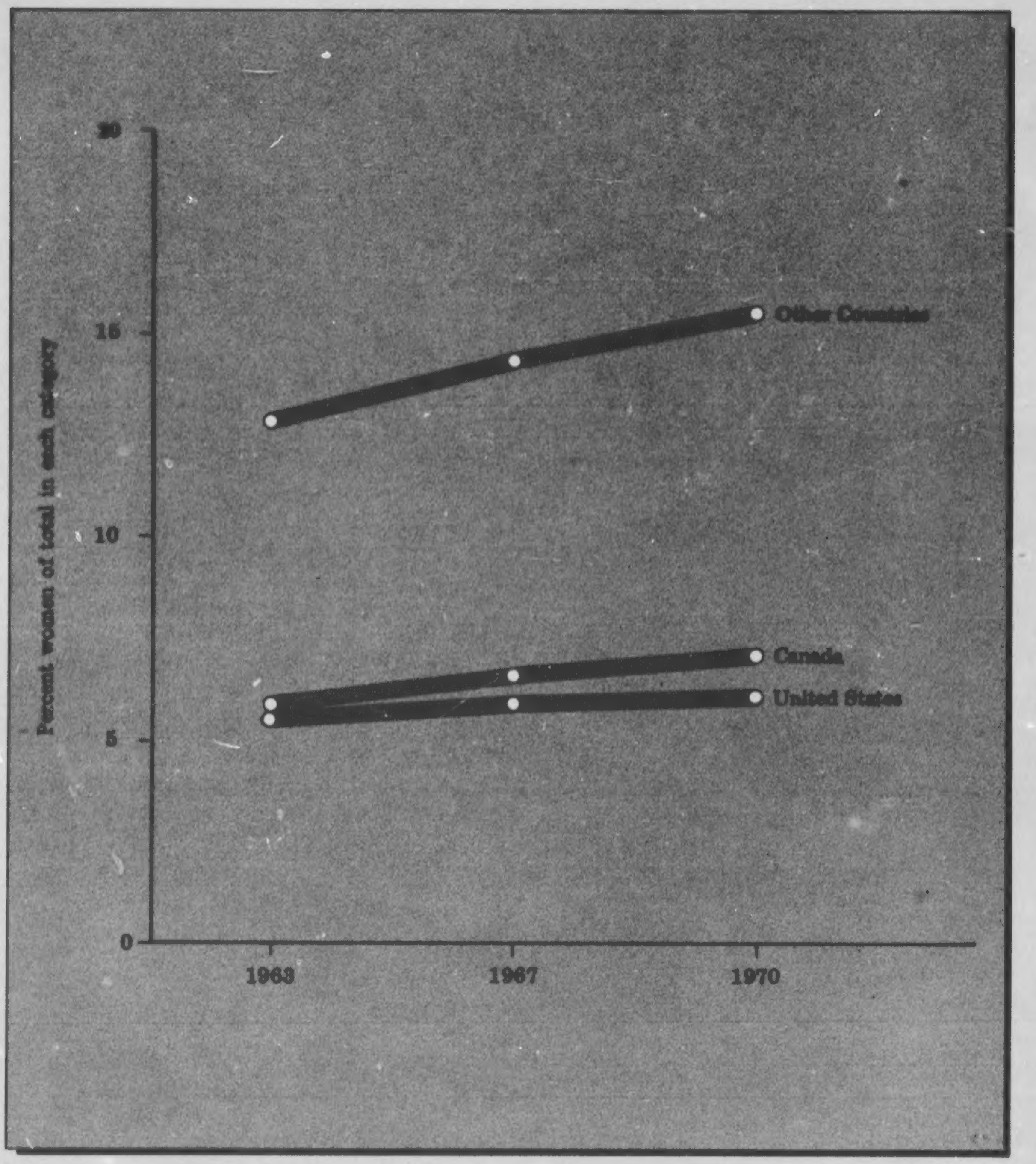
Country	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	1970			
All countries	334,028	308,627	25,401	7.6
United States	270,637	254,444	16,193	6.0
Canada	6,174	5,743	431	7.0
Other countries	57,217	48,440	8,777	15.3
	1967			
All countries	306,970	285,566	21,404	7.0
United States	255,104	240,608	14,496	5.7
Canada	6,050	5,660	390	6.4
Other countries	45,816	39,298	6,518	14.2
	1963			
All countries	275,140	257,818	17,322	6.3
United States	238,571	225,511	13,060	5.5
Canada	5,644	5,323	321	5.7
Other countries	30,925	26,984	3,941	12.7

Source: C.N. Theodore, J.N. Haug and B.C. Martin, *Special Statistical Series—Selected Characteristics of the Physician Population, 1963 and 1967,* American Medical Association, Chicago, 1968, pp. 49, 189.

J.N. Haug and B.C. Martin, *Foreign Medical Graduates in the United States, 1970,* American Medical Association, Chicago, 1971, p. 21.

Approximately 6 to 7 percent of the U.S. and Canadian graduates in the U.S. are women.

Figure 15. COUNTRY OF MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN PHYSICIANS



In each major professional activity, pediatrics leads as the first choice of women M.D.'s.

Table 16. PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND SPECIALTY OF ACTIVE WOMEN M.D.'s, 1973

Specialty	Total	Patient care			Other professional activity
		Total	Office-based practice	Hospital-based practice	
	Number of women M.D.'s				
All specialties	24,354	21,544	10,798	10,746	2,810
Anesthesiology	1,751	1,623	989	634	128
General (family) practice	2,561	2,481	1,959	522	80
Internal medicine	3,234	2,820	1,075	1,742	414
Obstetrics and gynecology	1,540	1,456	896	560	84
Pathology [1]	1,605	1,390	309	1081	215
Pediatrics [1]	4,572	4,047	2,100	1,947	525
Psychiatry [1]	3,436	3,099	1,496	1,603	337
Radiology [1]	877	813	318	495	64
All other	4,778	3,815	1,658	2,162	963
	Percent women of total				
All specialties	7.5	7.3	5.4	11.5	9.7
Anesthesiology	14.4	14.2	12.0	19.6	17.1
General (family) practice	4.5	4.7	4.1	10.4	7.8
Internal medicine	6.5	6.3	4.3	8.9	8.1
Obstetrics and gynecology	7.5	7.5	6.0	11.9	8.7
Pathology [1]	14.0	15.1	8.2	19.8	9.5
Pediatrics [1]	21.9	21.5	17.3	28.9	26.4
Psychiatry [1]	13.7	14.2	11.7	17.7	10.4
Radiology [1]	5.7	5.7	3.7	8.5	6.5
All other	19.6	3.7	2.4	6.3	7.5

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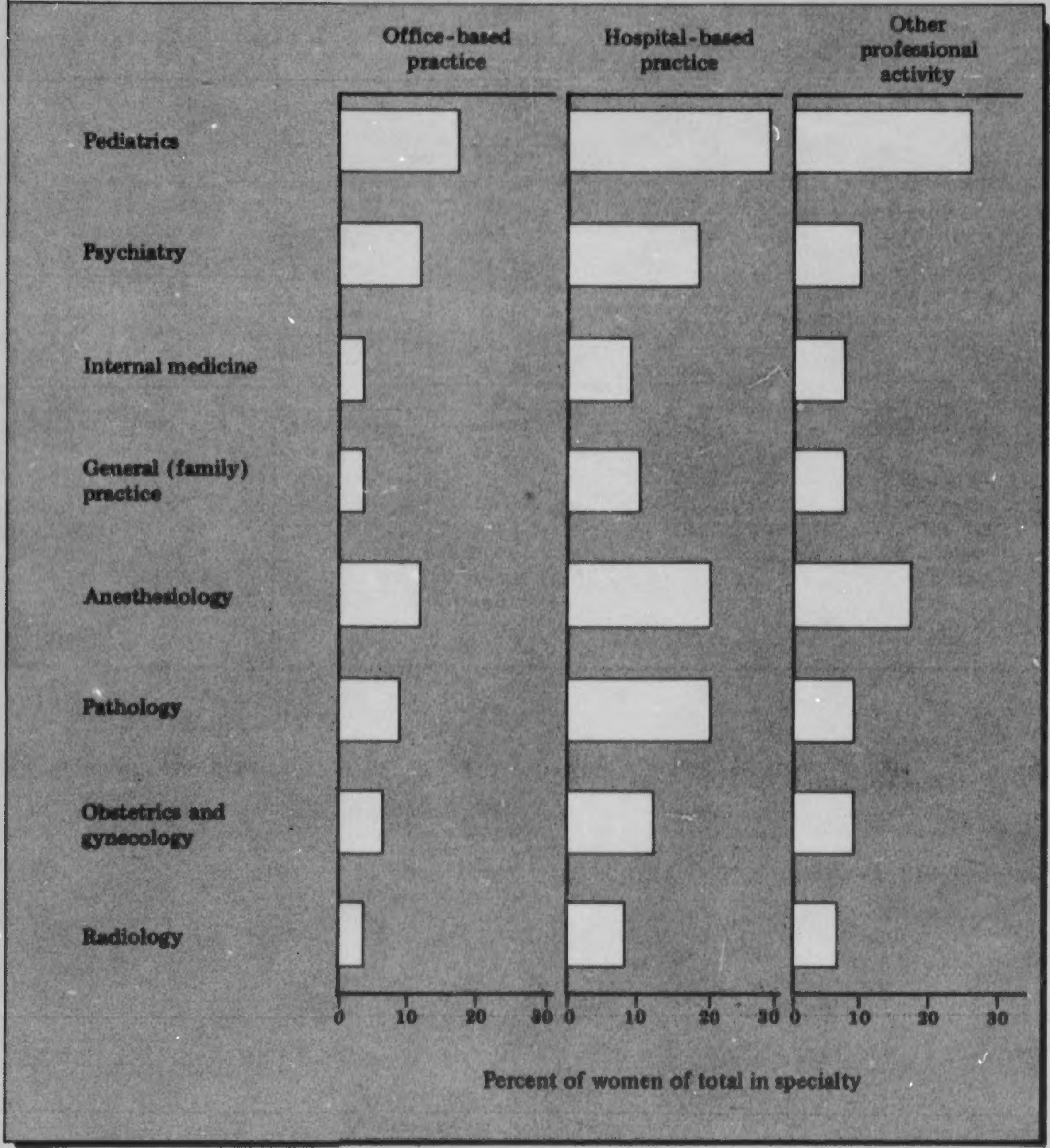
[1] Includes subspecialties.

Source: AMA Center for Health Services Research and Development, Special Tabulations on Women Physicians, 1973—AMA Physician Master File (unpublished), American Medical Association, Chicago, Table 2.

In hospital-based practice, women also assume a large share of anesthesiology, pathology, and psychiatry specialties.

Figure 16. PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND SPECIALTY OF WOMEN PHYSICIANS: 1973



Women physicians tend to choose medical rather than surgical specialties.

Table 17. SPECIALIZATION OF ACTIVE PHYSICIANS (M.D.), BY SEX: 1973

Specialty group	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All specialties	324,367 [1]	300,013	24,354	7.5
General (family) practice	53,946	51,385	2,561	4.5
Medical specialties	86,924	78,339	8,585	9.9
Dermatology	4,340	4,012	328	7.6
Internal medicine	49,899	46,665	3,234	6.5
Pediatrics [2]	20,849	16,277	4,572	21.9
Other	11,836	11,385	451	3.8
Surgical specialties	91,549	89,038	2,511	2.7
General surgery	30,857	30,434	423	1.4
Obstetrics and gynecology	20,494	18,954	1,540	7.5
Ophthalmology	10,496	10,142	354	3.4
Other	29,702	29,508	194	.7
Other specialties	82,409	72,861	9,548	11.6
Anesthesiology	12,196	10,445	1,751	14.4
Neurology	3,741	3,438	303	8.1
Pathology [2]	11,498	9,893	1,605	14.0
Psychiatry [2]	25,063	21,627	3,436	13.7
Physical medicine	1,569	1,285	284	18.1
Public health	3,506	2,875	631	18.0
Radiology [2]	15,345	14,468	877	5.7
Other	9,491	8,830	661	7.0
Unspecified	9,539	8,390	1,149	12.0

[1] Excludes 42,012 physicians (35,799 male and 6,214 female) who are inactive, not classified as to activity, or address unknown.

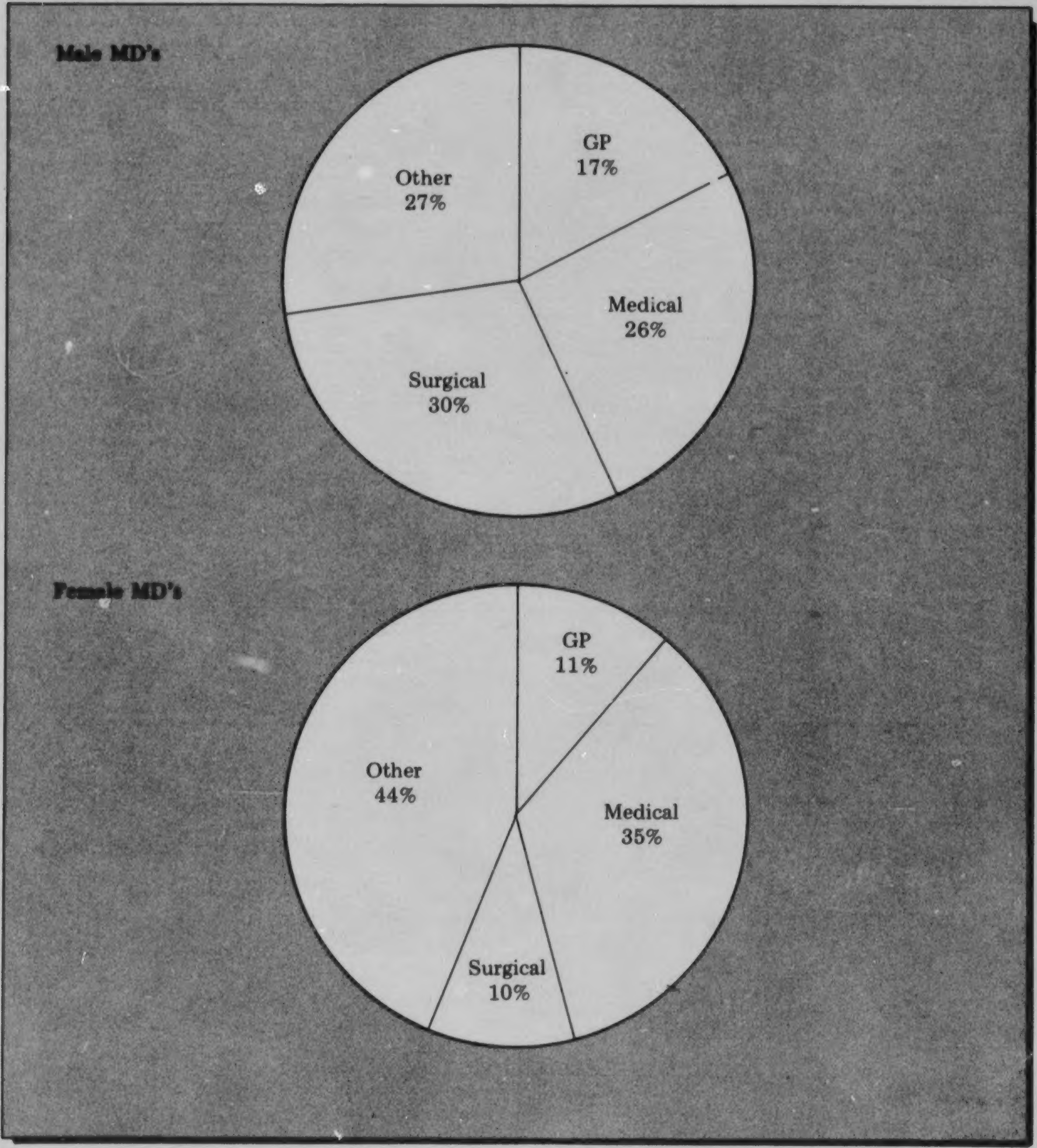
[2] Includes subspecialties.

Source: G.A. Roback, *Distribution of Physicians in the U.S., 1973. Regional, State, County and Metropolitan Areas,* American Medical Association, Chicago, 1974, p. 47.

AMA Center for Health Services Research and Development, Special Tabulations on Women Physicians, 1973–AMA Physician Master File (unpublished), American Medical Association, Chicago.

Eleven percent of the women physicians engage in general practice . . . in contrast to 17 percent of the men.

Figure 17. SPECIALTY GROUP OF PHYSICIANS: 1973



About 1 of every 5 pediatricians is a woman.

Table 18. PRIMARY SPECIALTY OF ACTIVE PHYSICIANS (M.D.), BY SEX: 1973 AND 1963

Specialty	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	1973			
All specialties	324,367	300,013	24,354	7.5
Anesthesiology	12,196	10,445	1,751	14.4
General (family) practice	53,946	51,385	2,561	4.5
Internal medicine	49,899	46,665	3,234	6.5
Obstetrics and gynecology	20,494	18,954	1,540	7.5
Pathology [1]	11,498	9,893	1,605	14.0
Pediatrics [1]	20,849	16,277	4,572	21.9
Psychiatry [1]	25,063	21,627	3,436	13.7
Radiology [1]	15,345	14,468	877	5.7
All other	115,077	110,299	4,778	19.6
	1963			
All specialties	261,728	246,771	14,957	5.7
Anesthesiology	7,639	6,622	1,017	13.3
General (family) practice	73,489	70,386	3,103	4.2
Internal medicine	34,742	33,229	1,513	4.4
Obstetrics and gynecology	15,720	14,807	913	5.8
Pathology [1]	7,347	6,664	683	9.3
Pediatrics [1]	14,207	11,602	2,605	18.3
Psychiatry [1]	16,581	14,642	1,939	11.7
Radiology [1]	8,751	8,422	329	3.8
All other	83,252	80,397	2,855	3.4

[1] Includes subspecialties.

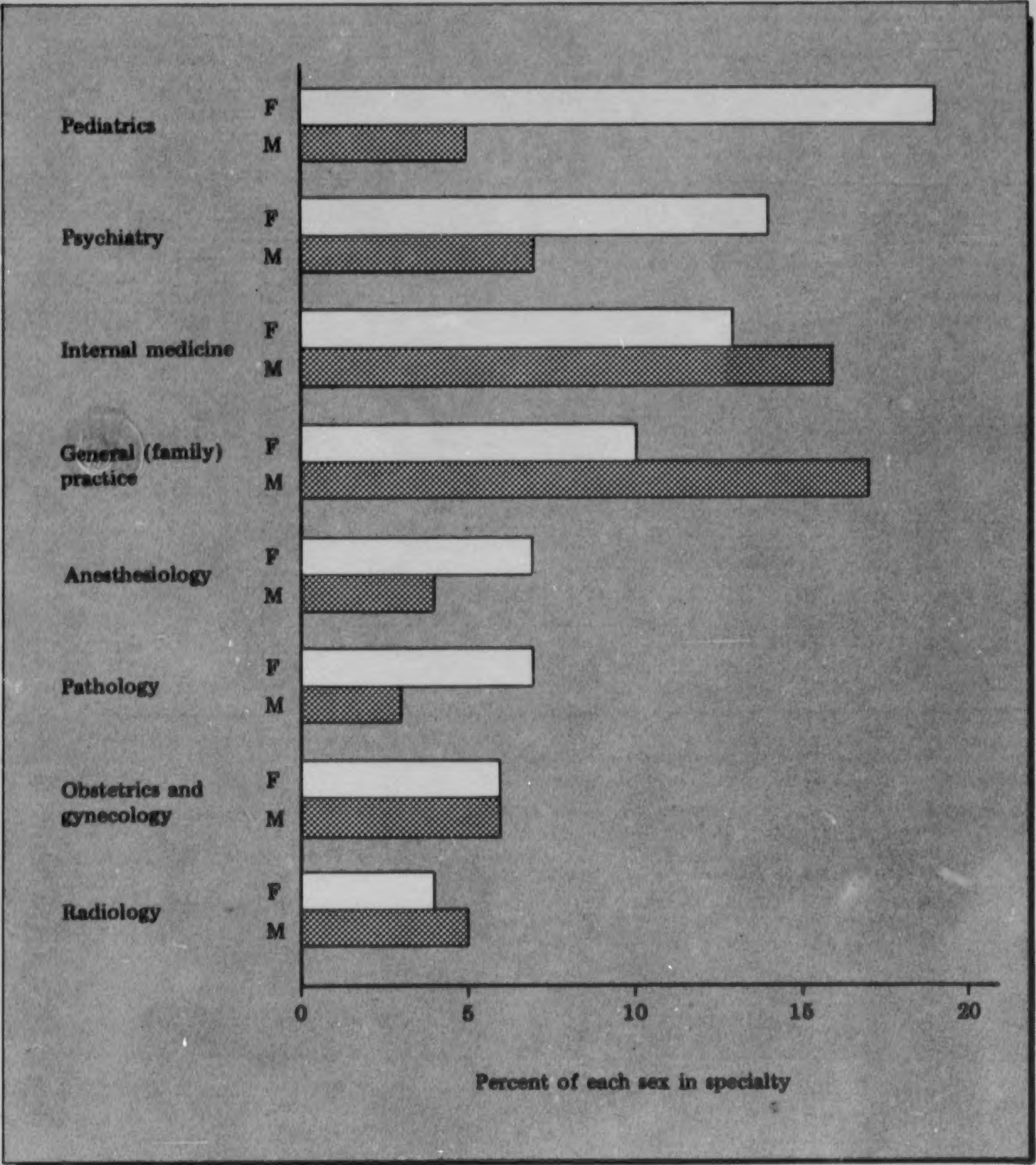
Source: G.A. Roback, *Distribution of Physicians in the U.S., 1973. Regional, State, County and Metropolitan Areas,* American Medical Association, Chicago, 1974, pp.47, 39.

C.N. Theodore, J.N. Haug and B.C. Martin, *Special Statistical Series—Selected Characteristics of the Physician Population, 1963 and 1967,* American Medical Association, Chicago, 1968, pp. 33-34.

AMA Center for Health Services Research and Development, Special Tabulations on Women Physicians, 1973—AMA Physician Master File (unpublished), American Medical Association, Chicago.

Psychiatry and internal medicine follow pediatrics in appeal to women MD's.

Figure 18. PRIMARY SPECIALTY OF PHYSICIANS: 1973



Women physicians are less likely than men physicians to go into office-based practice.

Table 19. PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF PHYSICIANS (M.D.), BY SEX: 1973 AND 1963

Professional activity	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	1973			
Total, active and inactive	366,379	335,811	30,568	8.3
Patient care	295,257	273,713	21,544	7.3
Office-based practice	201,435	190,637	10,798	5.4
Intern/resident programs	58,252	51,422	6,830	11.7
Full-time hospital staff	35,570	31,654	3,916	11.0
Other	29,110	26,300	2,810	9.7
Medical school faculty	6,183	5,422	761	12.3
Administration	11,959	10,960	999	8.4
Research	8,332	7,590	742	8.9
Other	2,636	2,328	308	11.7
Inactive [1]	42,012	35,798	6,214	14.8
	1963			
Total, active and inactive	275,140	257,818	17,322	6.3
Patient care	246,951	233,330	13,621	5.5
Office-based practice	179,449	170,881	8,568	4.8
Intern/resident programs	38,516	35,431	3,085	8.0
Full-time hospital staff	28,986	27,018	1,968	6.8
Other	14,777	13,441	1,336	9.0
Inactive [2]	13,412	11,047	2,365	17.6

[1] Includes physicians who are inactive, not classified as to activity, or address unknown to AMA.

[2] Excludes 1,335 physicians with address unknown to AMA.

Source: G.A. Roback, *Distribution of Physicians in the U.S., 1973. Regional, State, County and Metropolitan Areas*, American Medical Association, Chicago, 1974, p. 38.

C.N. Theodore, J.N. Haug and B.C. Martin, *Special Statistical Series—Selected Characteristics of the Physician Population, 1963 and 1967*, American Medical Association, Chicago, 1968, p. 22.

AMA Center for Health Services Research and Development, Special Tabulations on Women Physicians, 1973—AMA Physician Master File (unpublished), American Medical Association, Chicago.

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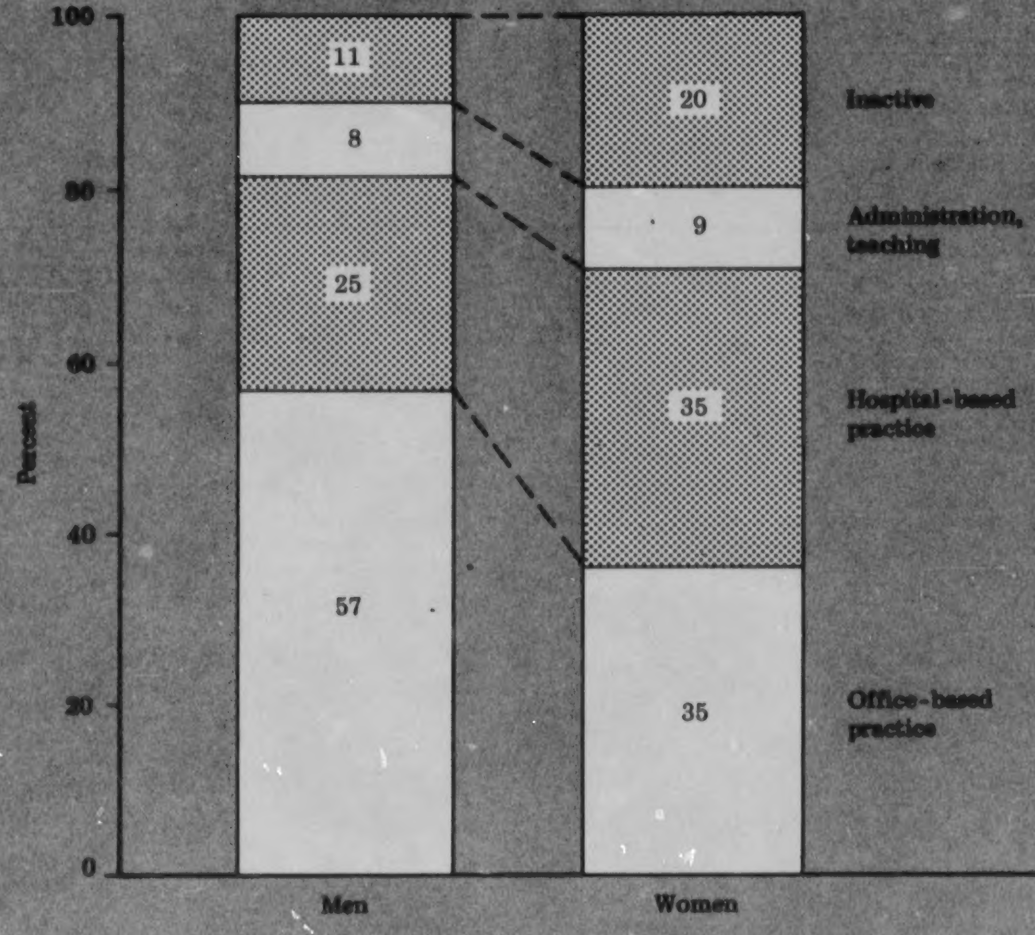
As many as 20 percent of women M.D.'s are inactive . . . 11 percent of men.

Figure 19. PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF PHYSICIANS: 1973



In pediatrics, 81 percent of the males and 55 percent of the females hold Specialty Board certificates.

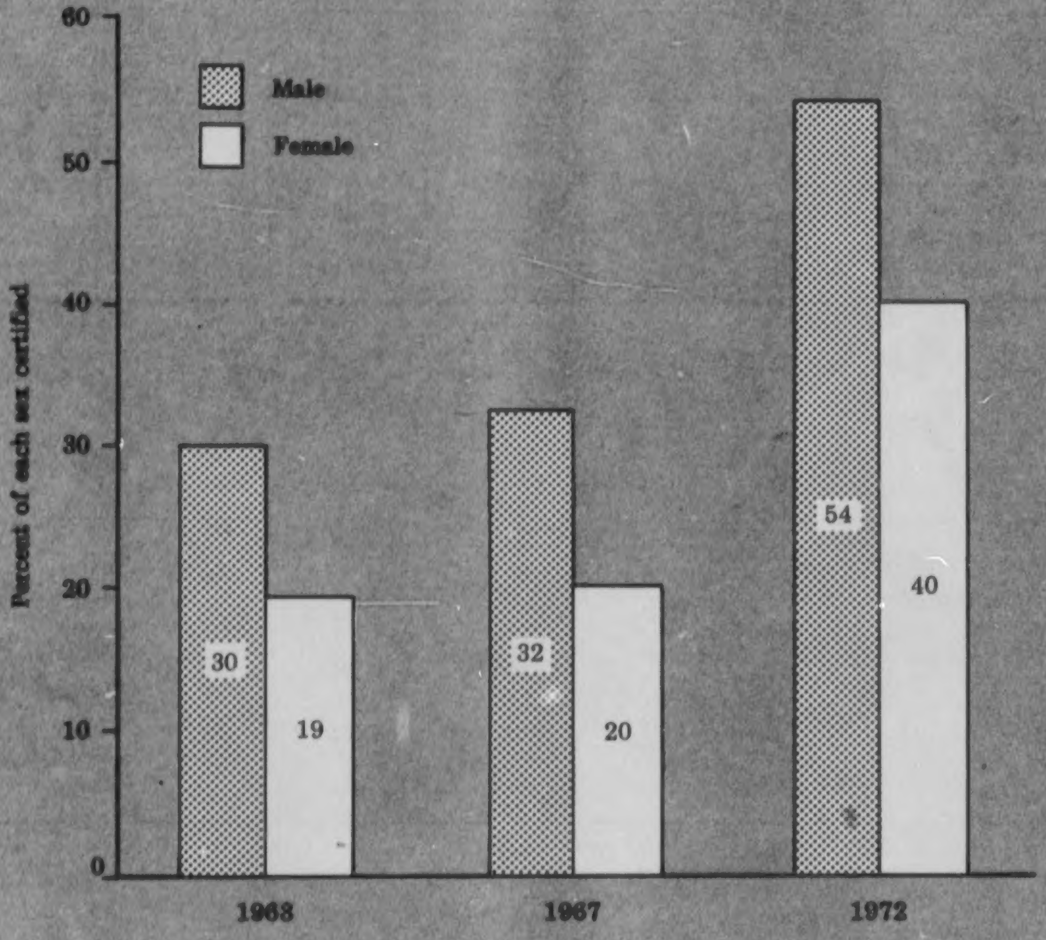
Table 20. SPECIALTY BOARD CERTIFICATION OF PHYSICIANS (M.D.), BY SEX: 1972

Specialty	Specialty distribution		Board certification	
	Percent of males in specialty	Percent of females in specialty	Percent males certified	Percent females certified
All specialties	100.0	100.0	53.9	39.6
Anesthesiology	4.8	10.6	60.9	51.5
General (family) practice	22.9	15.8	13.4	7.9
Internal medicine	16.3	9.7	49.9	22.6
Obstetrics and gynecology	7.3	9.0	74.3	39.7
Pediatrics	5.8	17.6	80.6	54.9
Psychiatry	5.8	18.3	53.4	33.3
Radiology	4.2	3.0	85.7	78.9
Surgery	24.5	5.1	74.4	60.6
All other	8.4	10.9	56.0	54.3

Source: B.H. Kehrer, "Professional and Practice Characteristics of Men and Women Physicians," *Profiles of Medical Practice, '74*, American Medical Association, Chicago, 1974, p. 40. Based on sample survey of about 1,400 women and 7,100 men physicians.

A larger proportion of male than of female physicians are diplomates of American Specialty Boards.

Figure 20. SPECIALTY BOARD CERTIFICATION OF PHYSICIANS



Average net income from medical practice in 1972 was $47,945 for men and $27,558 for women M.D.'s. . . .in part related to hours worked.

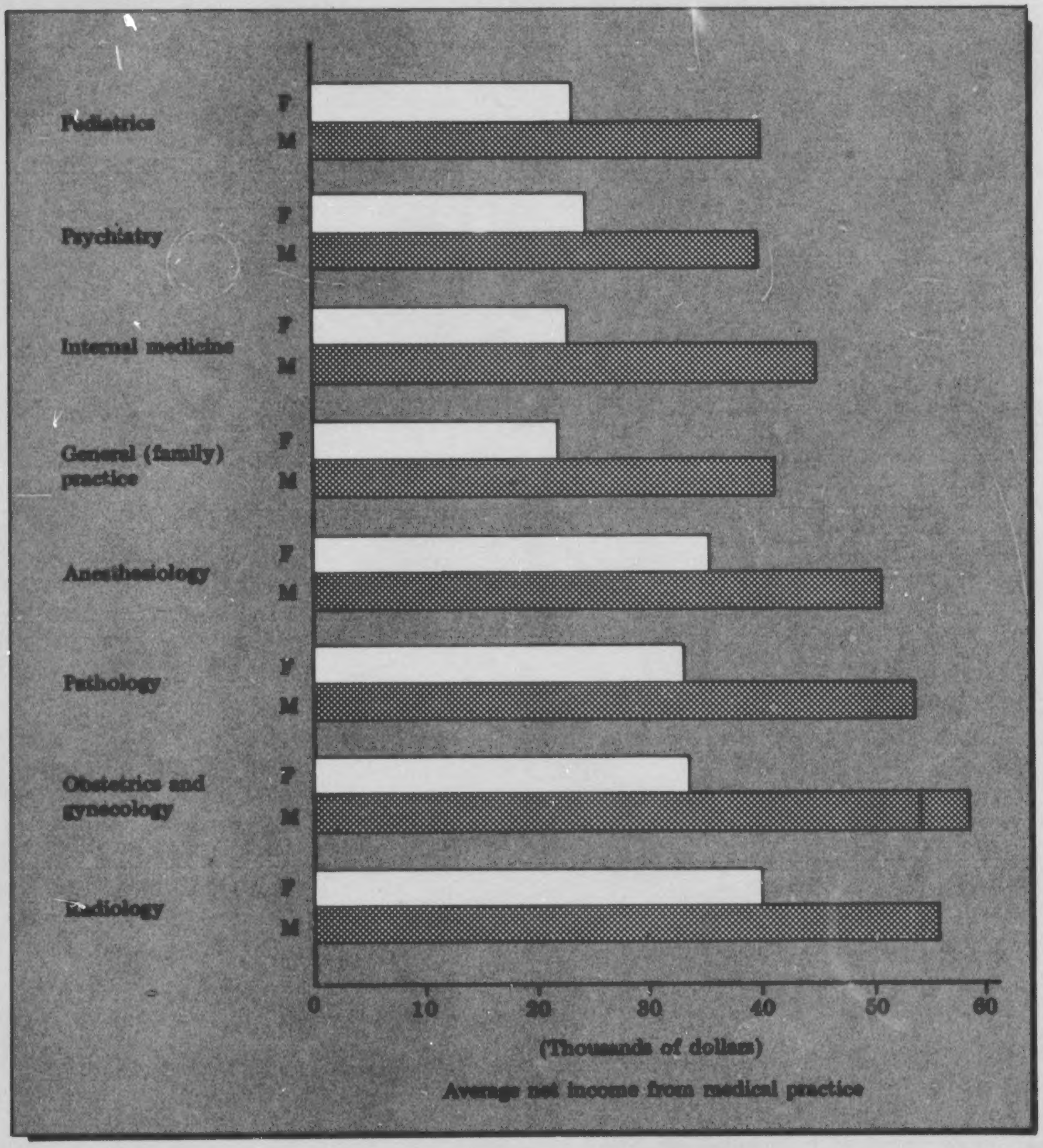
Table 21. INCOME OF AND HOURS WORKED BY PHYSICIANS (M.D.), BY SPECIALTY AND SEX: 1972

Specialty	Average net income from medical practice		Average hours of direct patient care per week	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
All specialties	$47,945	$27,558	46.5	37.4
Anesthesiology	50,898	35,543	48.3	43.5
General (family) practice	41,634	22,339	47.9	39.2
Internal medicine	45,043	23,267	47.5	40.7
Obstetrics and gynecology	53,940	32,864	49.2	37.4
Pediatrics	40,529	23,549	45.8	37.0
Psychiatry	40,433	24,797	40.8	32.1
Radiology	58,891	33,308	41.9	34.9
Surgery	56,377	40,000	48.0	37.8
All other	44,910	27,711	39.7	35.8

Source: B. H. Kehrer, "Professional and Practice Characteristics of Men and Women Physicians," *Profiles of Medical Practice, '74*, American Medical Association, Chicago, 1974, p. 42. Based on sample survey of about 1,400 women and 7,100 men physicians.

The more popular specialties for women physicians have the lowest net income . . . for both men and women.

Figure 21. INCOME AND SPECIALTY OF PHYSICIANS: 1972



Salaried employment tends to be associated with lower incomes than does entrepreneural status, for both men and women physicians.

Table 22. SOURCES OF NET INCOME OF PHYSICIANS (M.D.), BY SPECIALTY AND SEX: 1972

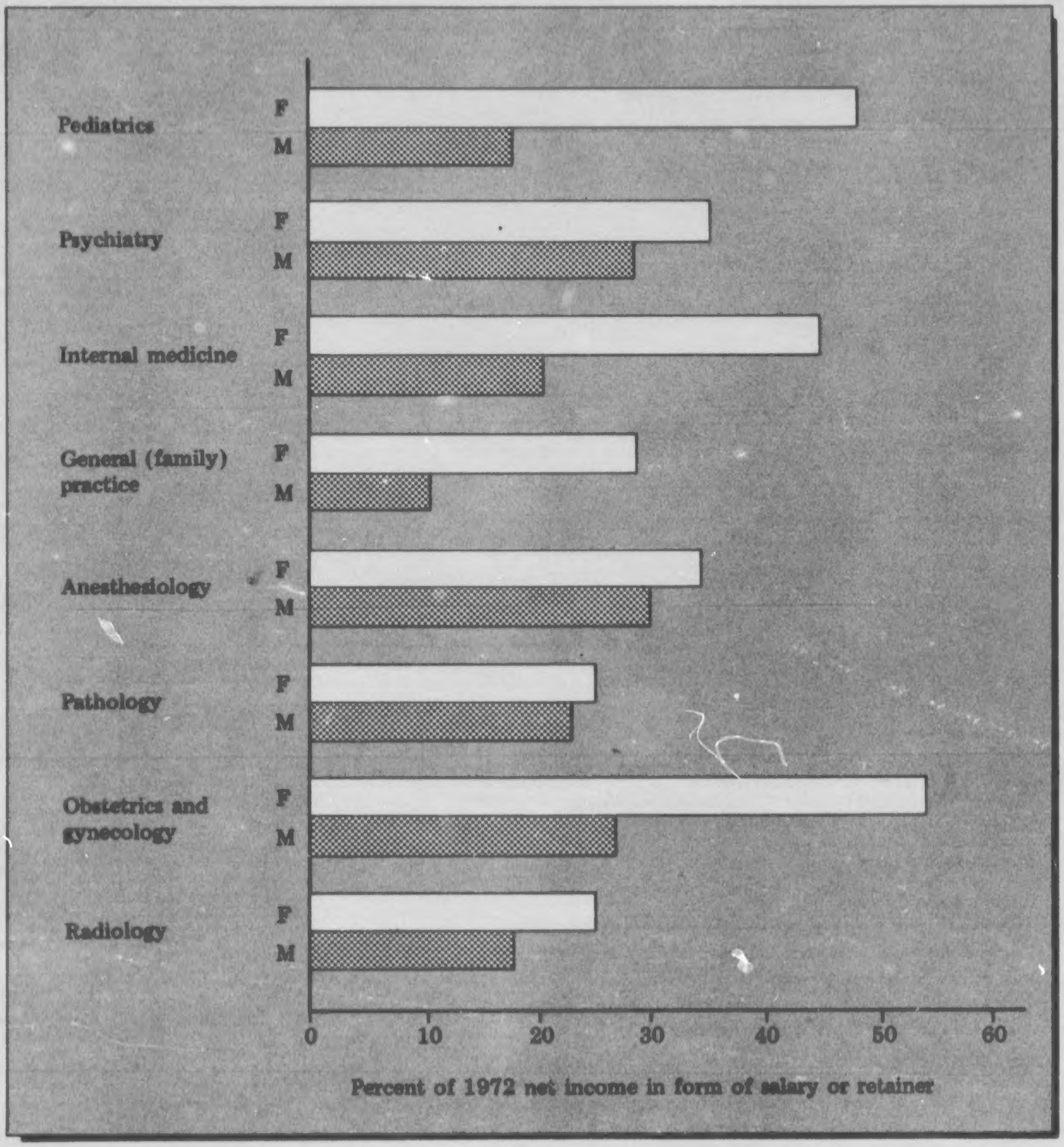
Specialty	Direct fee-for-service		Salary or retainer		Share of practice income	
	Percent male	Percent female	Percent male	Percent female	Percent male	Percent female
All specialties[1]	56.9	50.2	41.7	31.4	19.2	38.1
Anesthesiology	38.7	53.9	32.0	12.8	29.8	33.5
General (family) practice	72.7	62.4	17.6	11.4	9.5	27.5
Internal medicine	58.4	44.3	21.8	12.2	20.2	45.0
Obstetrics and gynecology	46.8	57.8	31.2	17.8	21.7	24.1
Pediatrics	52.6	40.4	30.7	11.0	17.5	48.4
Psychiatry	68.9	61.9	4.1	1.2	27.5	36.2
Radiology	13.2	10.5	58.5	31.6	27.4	52.6
Surgery	57.8	60.2	25.4	15.6	16.8	24.2
All other	44.6	30.9	21.8	19.0	33.8	51.5

[1] The sum of the three percentages added horizontally for either male or female physicians will not be 100 percent because each column is based upon a different number of observations.

Source: B.H. Kehrer, "Professional and Practice Characteristics of Men and Women Physicians," *Profiles of Medical Practice, '74*, American Medical Association, Chicago, 1974, p. 42. Based on sample survey of about 1,400 women and 7,100 men physicians.

Women physicians received twice as high a percentage of their 1972 net income in the form of salaries or retainers as men physicians . . . with the greatest differences in pediatrics and general practice.

Figure 22. SOURCE OF INCOME AND SPECIALTY OF PHYSICIANS: 1972



The percent of women on medical school faculties did not change from 1971 to 1974.

Table 23. EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTIES, BY SEX: 1971 AND 1974

Characteristic	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	1973-74			
All faculty members	37,180 [1]	31,623	5,438	14.6
Degree				
M.D.	24,342	21,952	2,325	9.5
Ph.D.	9,626	8,229	1,378	14.3
Other	3,212	1,442	1,735	54.6
Department				
Basic sciences or clinical specialties	35,431	30,500	4,816	15.3
Library	218	58	160	73.3
Allied health	658	286	370	56.4
Administration	500	460	39	7.8
All other	373	319	53	14.2
	1971-72			
All faculty members	34,658 [2]	29,499	5,046	14.6
Degree				
M.D.	22,615	20,512	2,041	9.0
Non-M.D.'s	12,043	8,987	3,005	25.1
Department				
Basic sciences or clinical specialties	32,874	28,362	4,405	13.7
Library	230	66	164	71.3
Allied health	648	260	386	59.6
Administration	532	495	35	6.6
All other	374	316	56	15.0
	Percentage distribution 1970-71			
Faculty members reporting	28,452 [3]	23,143	3,858	
Academic rank	100 [4]	100	100	
Professor	23	96	4	
Associate professor	23	91	9	
Assistant professor	34	84	16	
Instructor	14	69	31	
Associate	3	68	32	
Assistant	[5]	61	39	
Lecturer	[5]	63	37	
No academic rank	1	88	12	

[1] Male and females will not always add to total faculty, due to 119 faculty who did not indicate their sex in survey.

[2] Male and females will not always add to total faculty, due to 113 faculty who did not indicate their sex in survey.

[3] Excludes 1,451 faculty whose sex or major activity was not reported.

[4] Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

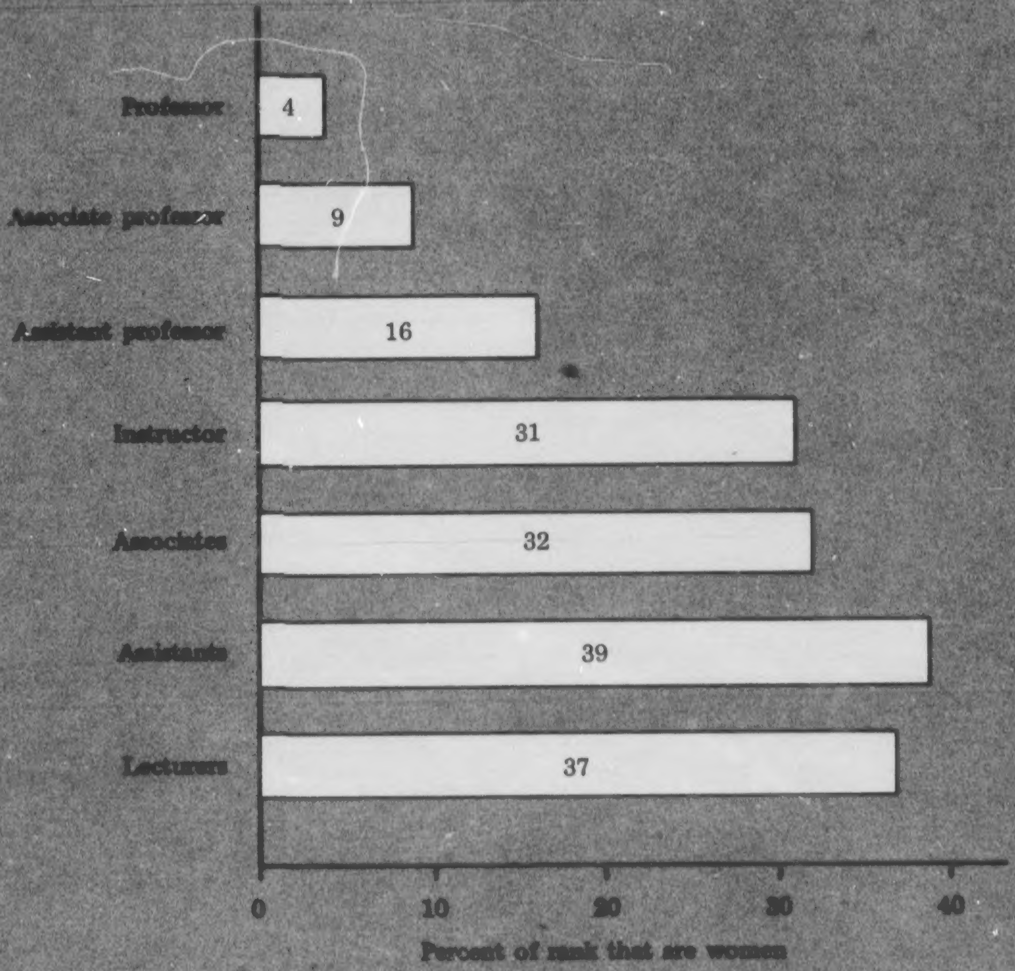
[5] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Operational Studies, Data on distribution of full-time and part-time salaried faculty in U.S. medical schools by sex and ethnic group, 1973-74, (unpublished). Also see unpublished data for 1971-72.

National Institutes of Health, *Profiles of U.S. Medical Schools Faculty, 1971*, Resources of Biomedical Research Report No. 20, 1974, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1974.

Only a small percentage of women hold high academic ranks on medical school faculties.

Figure 23. ACADEMIC RANK OF WOMEN MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY: 1971



Between 1967-70, there were 96,908 licensed dentists in the U.S. of which 1.0 percent were women.

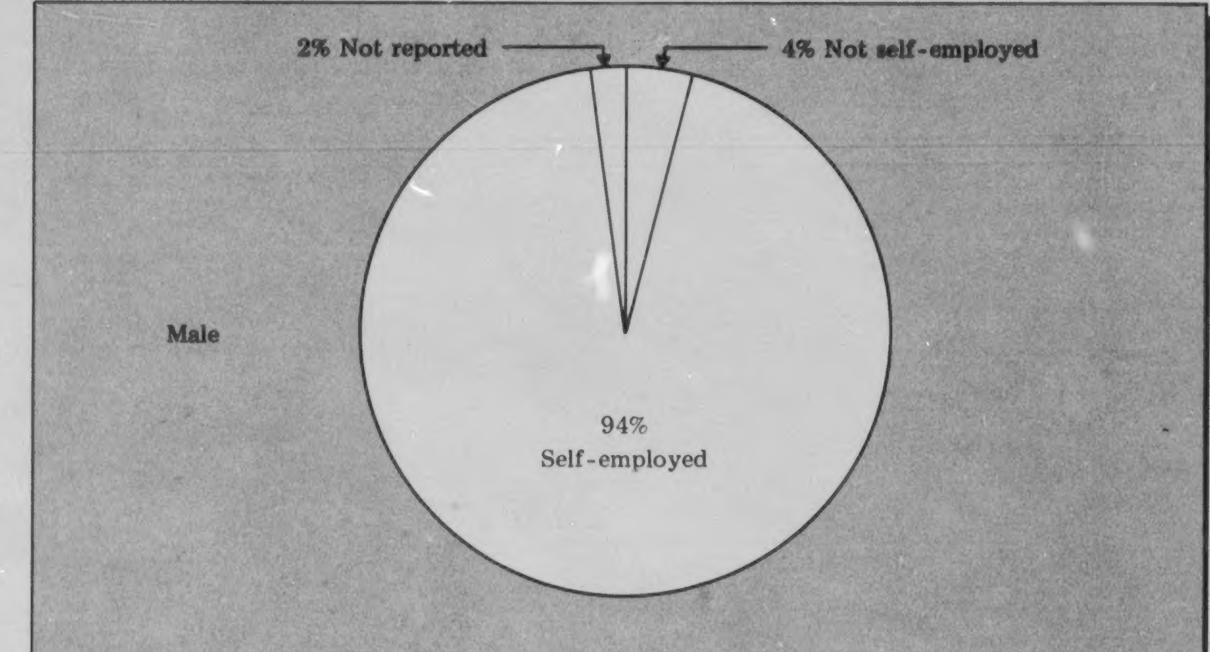
Table 24. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF LICENSED DENTISTS IN THE U.S., BY SEX: 1967-1970

Licensed dentists	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Total in U.S.	96,908	95,917	991	1.0
Non-respondents to survey	13,730	13,608	122	0.9
Respondents to survey	83,178	82,309	869	1.0
Inactive civilian	5,573	5,416	157	2.8
Active civilian	77,605	76,893	712	0.9
Not self-employed	3,036	2,933	103	3.4
Self-employed	73,237	72,668	569	0.8
Not reported if self-employed	1,332	1,292	40	3.0

Source: Unpublished data from the Division of Dentistry, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from the state registries of licensed dentists as collected by the American Association of Dental Examiners.

During 1967 - 1970, a larger proportion of the active male dentists were self-employed than the females.

Figure 24. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ACTIVE LICENSED DENTISTS IN THE U.S., BY SEX: 1967 - 1970



The largest number of licensed dentists, both male and female, are found in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions of the U.S.

Table 25. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSED DENTISTS, BY SEX: 1967-70

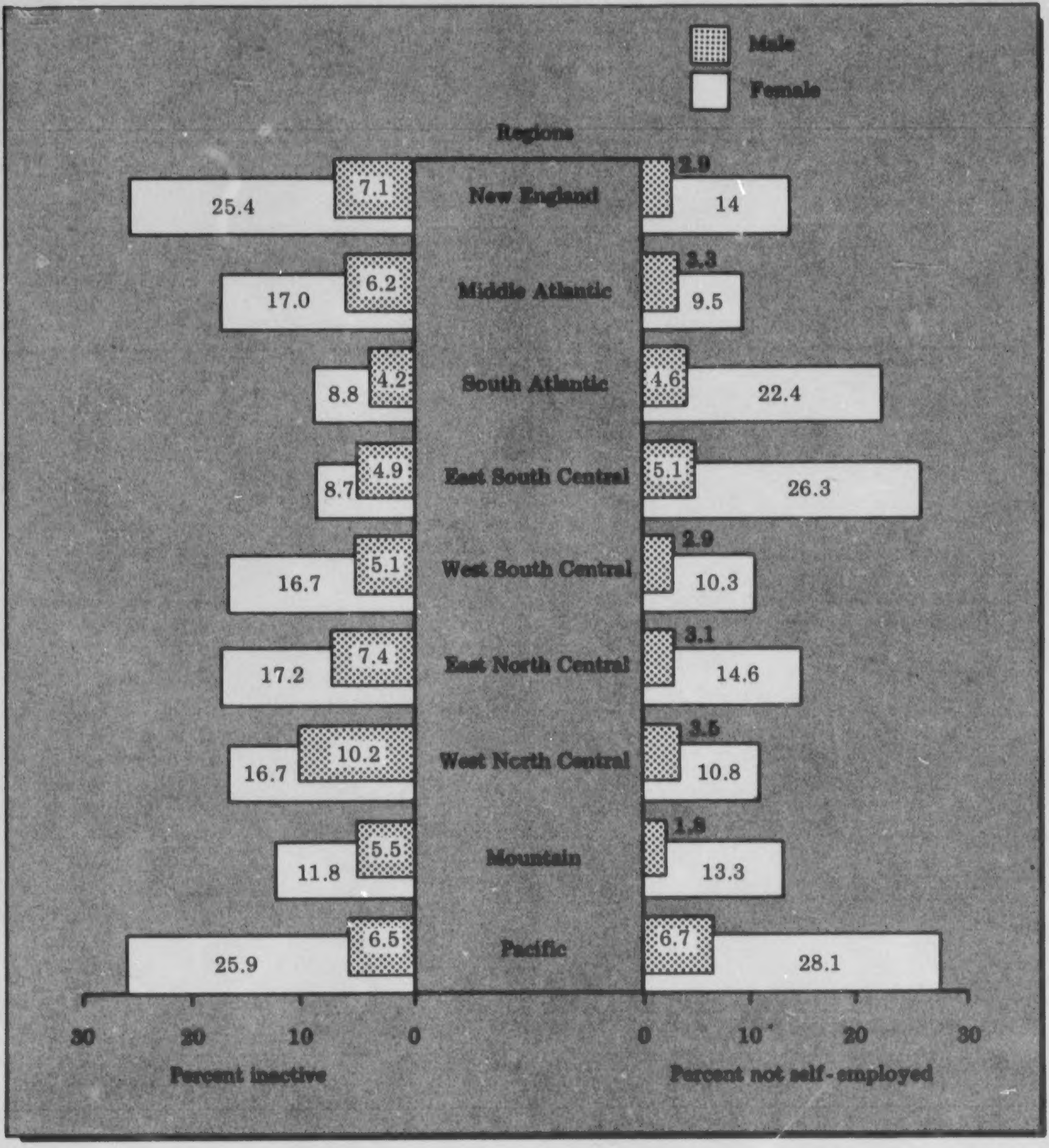
Region	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All regions	83,178 [1]	82,309	869	1.0
New England	5,751	5,684	67	1.1
Middle Atlantic	20,825	20,537	288	1.4
South Atlantic	7,486	7,418	68	0.9
East South Central	3,621	3,598	23	0.6
West South Central	5,552	5,498	54	1.0
East North Central	16,638	16,469	169	1.0
West North Central	7,557	7,509	48	0.6
Mountain	3,008	2,991	17	0.5
Pacific	12,740	12,605	135	1.1

[1] Respondents to survey of licensed dentists.

Source: See Table 24.

Female dentists report being inactive at least twice as often as male dentists and are at least three times as likely not to be self-employed . . . both regionally and nationally.

Figure 25. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSED DENTISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INACTIVITY: 1967-1970



In 1972 the median age for all registered nurses was 40.2 years; the median age for employed registered nurses was 38.4 years and for those not employed, 41.8.

Table 26. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED NURSES, BY SEX: 1972

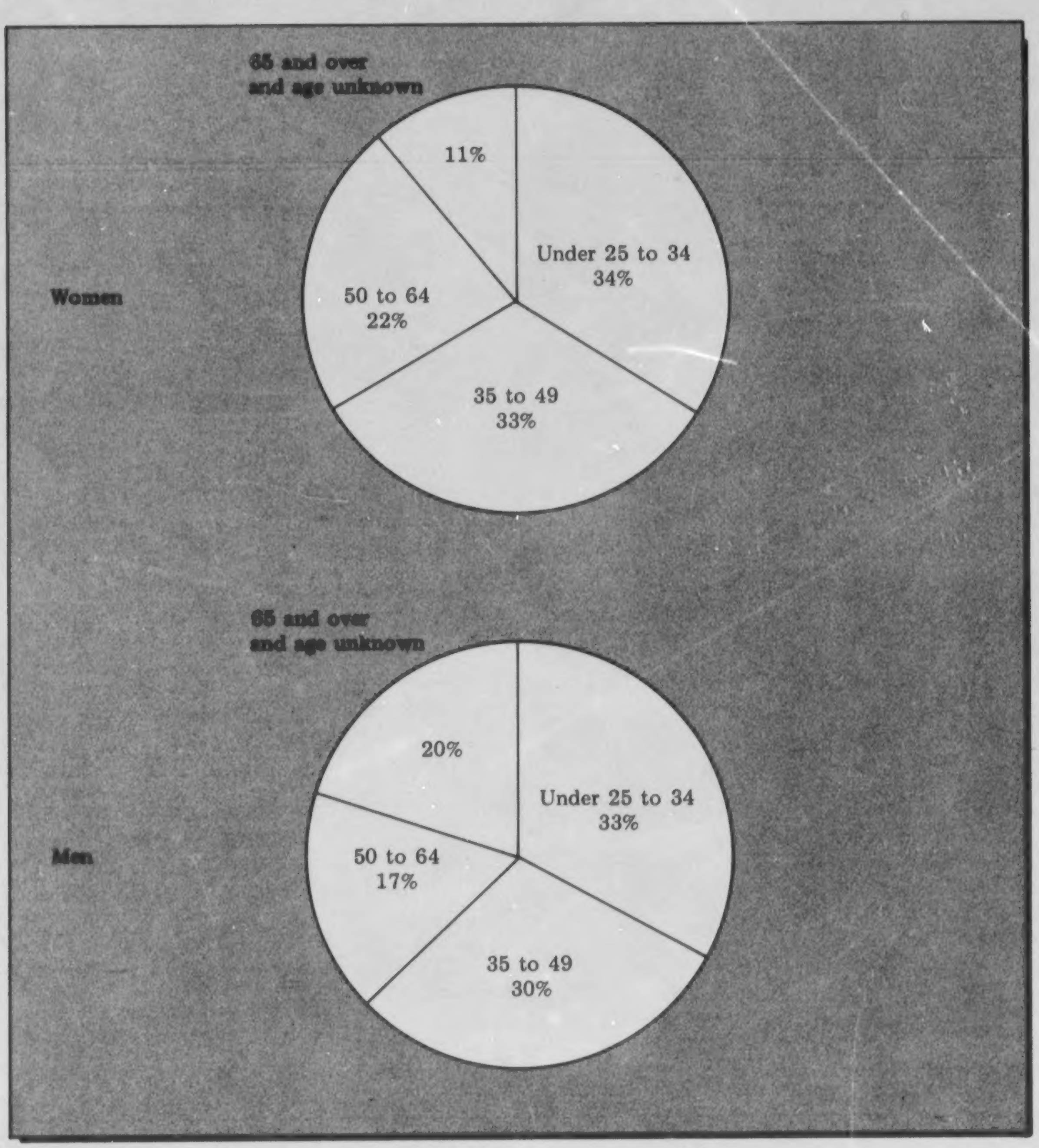
Age group	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All ages	1,127,657 [1]	14,625	1,111,206	98.5
Under 25	73,353	657	72,696	99.1
25-29	164,850	2,076	162,774	98.7
30-34	143,836	2,144	141,692	98.5
35-39	129,013	1,679	127,334	98.7
40-44	117,085	1,465	115,620	98.8
45-49	124,571	1,206	123,365	99.0
50-54	99,836	1,013	98,823	99.0
55-59	76,871	908	75,963	99.0
60-64	66,086	557	65,529	99.2
65 and over	59,764	541	59,223	99.1
Age unknown	70,566	2,379	68,187	96.6

[1] Includes 1,826 registered nurses whose sex was not reported.

Source: American Nurse's Association, *Facts About Nursing, 72-73,* Kansas City, 1974, p. 16.

Two-thirds of all registered nurses, both male and female, were under fifty years of age in 1972.

Figure 26. DISTRIBUTION OF R.N.'S BY AGE: 1972



The nursing field is overwhelmingly female in numbers . . .in 1972 1.4 percent of employed registered nurses were male.

Table 27. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF REGISTERED NURSES, BY SEX: 1972

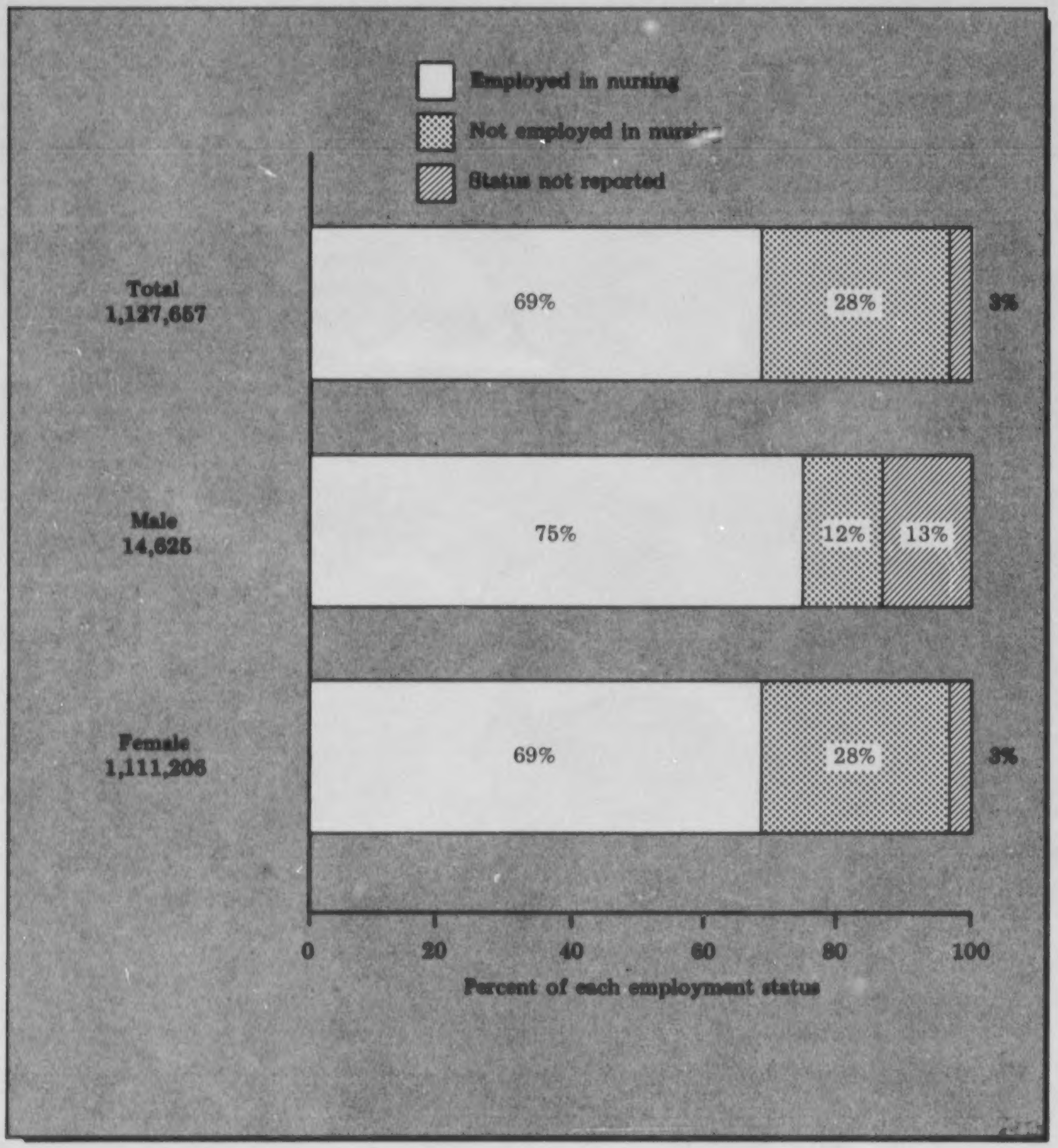
Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Total number [1]	1,127,657	14,625	1,111,206	98.5
Employed in nursing	777,405	10,989	766,416	98.6
Not employed in nursing	316,127	1,793	314,334	99.4
Not reported	32,299	1,843	30,456	94.3

[1] Includes 1,826 registered nurses whose sex was not reported.

Source: American Nurse's Association, *Facts About Nursing, 72-73,* Kansas City, 1974, p. 16.

In 1972, 316,611 or 28.1 percent of registered nurses were not practicing nursing or employed in the nursing field.

Figure 27. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE AND FEMALE R.N.'S: 1972



Hospitals continue to be the predominant employers of registered nurses . . . .in 1972, 64.2 percent of all employed nurses worked in hospitals.

Table 28. EMPLOYED REGISTERED NURSES, BY FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT AND SEX: 1972

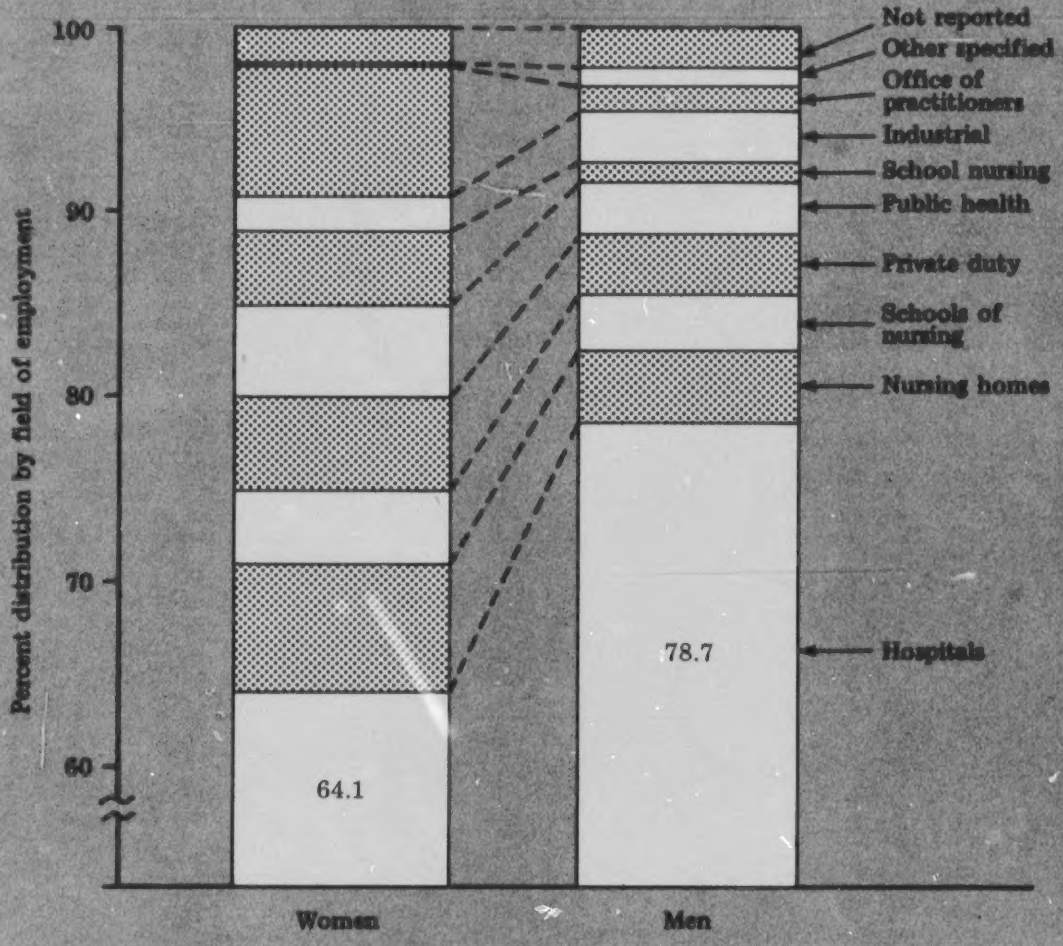
Field of employment	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All fields	778,470 [1]	10,989	766,416	98.4
Hospitals	499,594	8,646	490,948	98.3
Nursing homes	53,988	467	53,521	99.1
Schools of nursing	28,820	361	28,557	99.1
Private duty	38,923	365	38,558	99.1
Public health	39,096	316	38,780	99.2
School nursing	29,849	102	29,747	99.7
Industrial	19,403	264	19,139	98.6
Office (physicians or dentists)	52,390	167	52,223	99.7
Other specified fields	4,086	116	3,970	97.2
Not reported	12,321	185	12,136	98.5

[1] Includes 1,065 employed registered nurses whose sex was not reported.

Source: American Nurse's Association, *Facts About Nursing, 72-73,* Kansas City, 1974, pp. 14, 17.

The second largest employer for nurses is nursing homes, which employ 6.9 percent of active nurses.

Figure 28. FIELDS OF EMPLOYMENT OF R.N.'S



A much smaller percentage of men than women are employed as general duty nurses. . . . 31.5 percent of men and 56.0 of women.

Table 29. EMPLOYED REGISTERED NURSES BY TYPE OF POSITION AND SEX: 1972

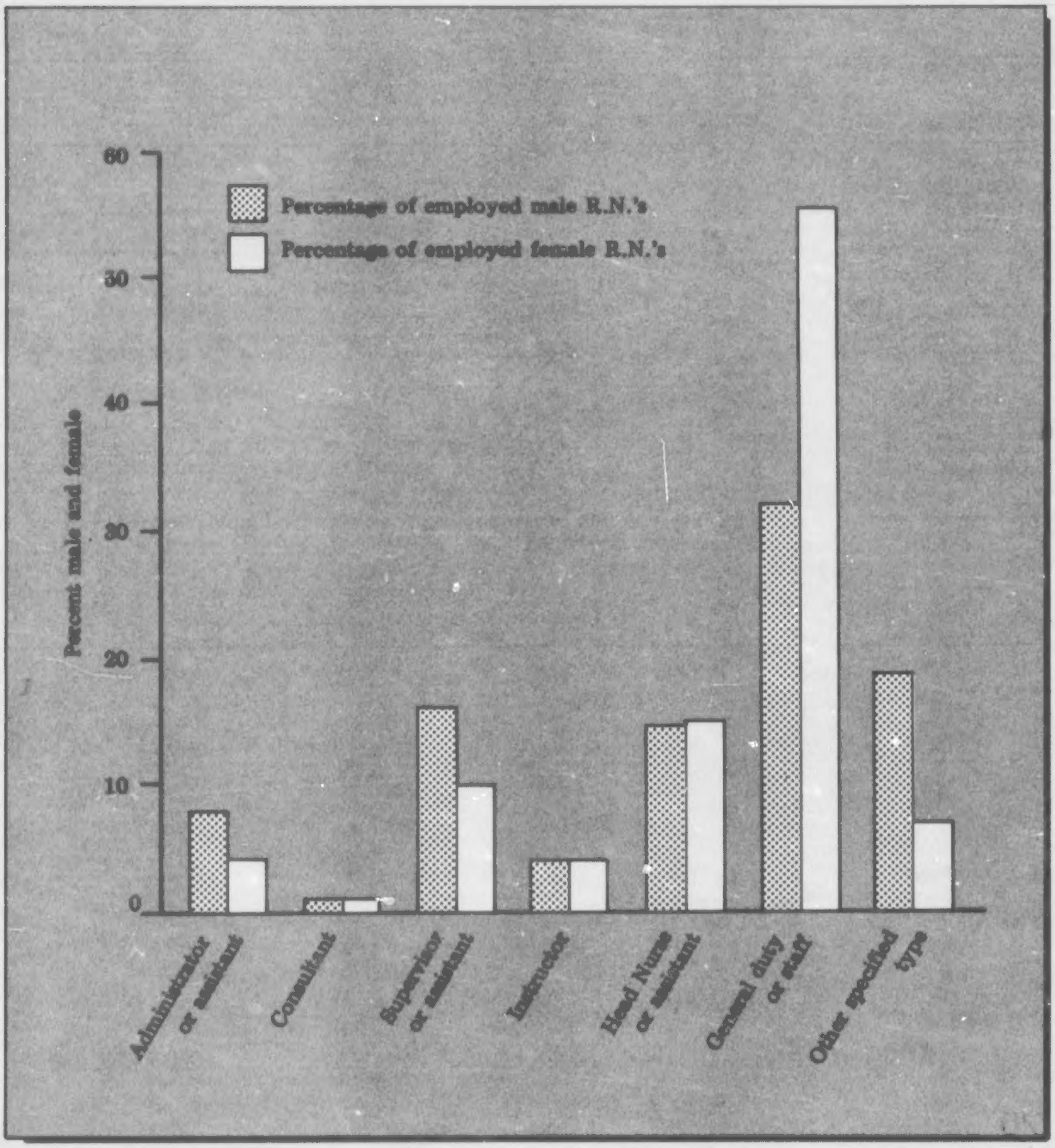
Position	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All types of positions	778,470 [1]	10,989	766,416	98.5
Administrator or assistant	29,752	897	28,855	97.0
Consultant	6,681	125	6,556	98.1
Supervisor or assistant	80,648	1,733	78,915	97.8
Instructor	32,657	480	32,177	98.5
Head nurse or assistant	119,905	1,657	118,248	98.6
General duty or staff	432,976	3,461	429,515	99.2
Other specified type	54,841	2,135	52,706	96.1
Not reported	21,010	501	20,509	97.6

[1] Includes 1,065 employed registered nurses whose sex was not reported.

Source: American Nurse's Association, *Facts About Nursing, 72-73,* Kansas City, 1974, p. 17.

A larger proportion of men hold administrative and supervisory positions

Figure 29. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED MALE REGISTERED NURSES AND FEMALE REGISTERED NURSES BY TYPE OF POSITION: 1972



Relatively more men than women graduates of schools of public health are employed.

Table 30. EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT TIME OF SURVEY OF GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BY SEX: 1972-73

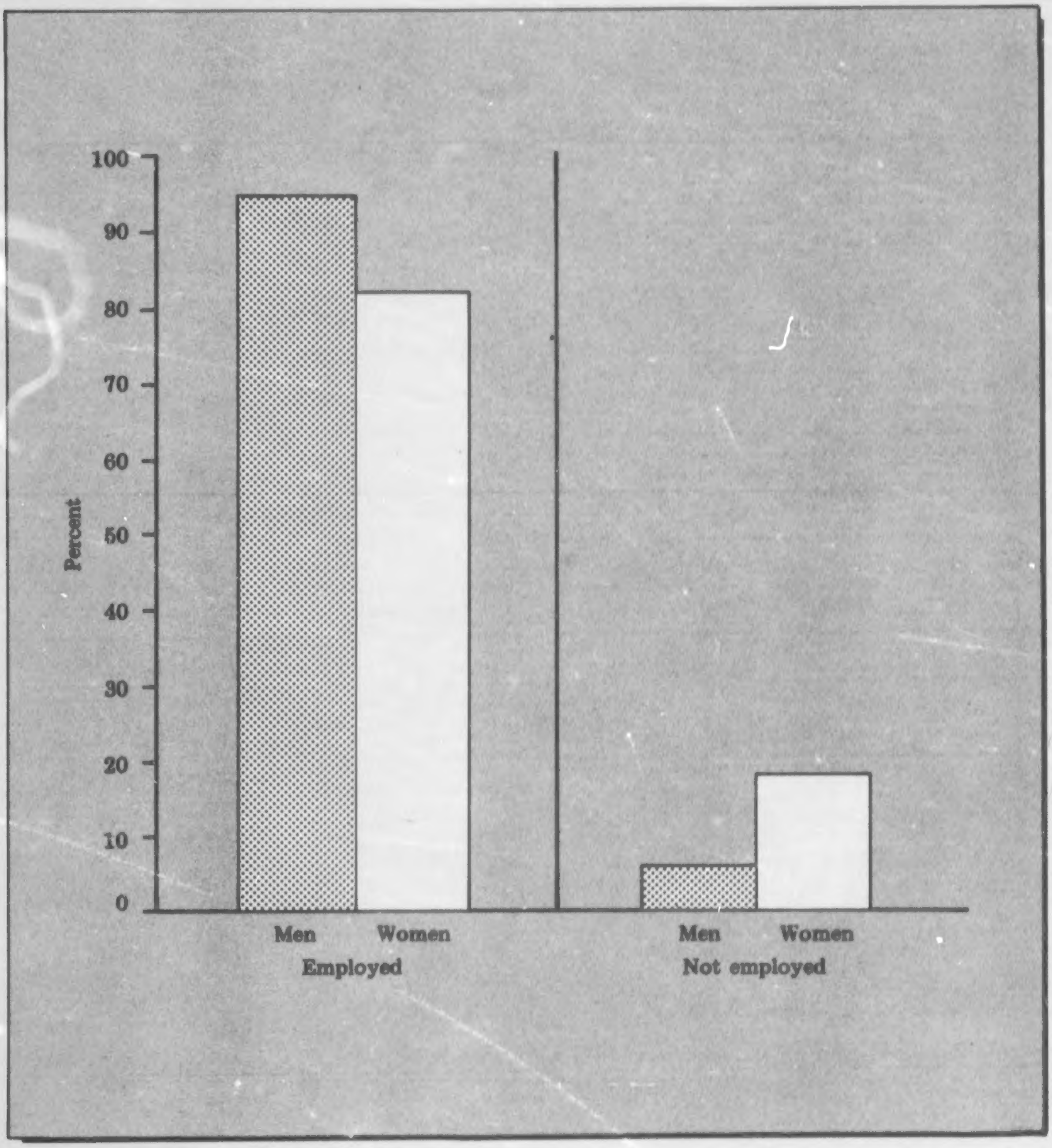
Employment status	Total	Male	Female
Number of respondents [1]	3,751	2,521	1,222
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	90.4	94.5	81.5
Unemployed	9.1	1.3	12.7
Retired		3.6	5.4
Status not reported	0.6	0.6	0.4

[1] The percentages in the table are based on weighted numbers, rather than the unweighted number of respondents.

Source: Bureau of Health Resources Development, Survey of 1956-72 graduates of American Schools of Public Health (including Puerto Rico) who were citizens of the United States at the time they filled out the questionnaire in 1972-73 (unpublished), Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

A larger proportion of female than male public health graduates are unemployed or retired.

Figure 30. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PUBLIC HEALTH GRADUATES: 1972-73



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Women in public health practice tend to specialize in nursing, administration, education or nutrition.

Table 31. SPECIALIZATION OF GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BY SEX: 1972-73

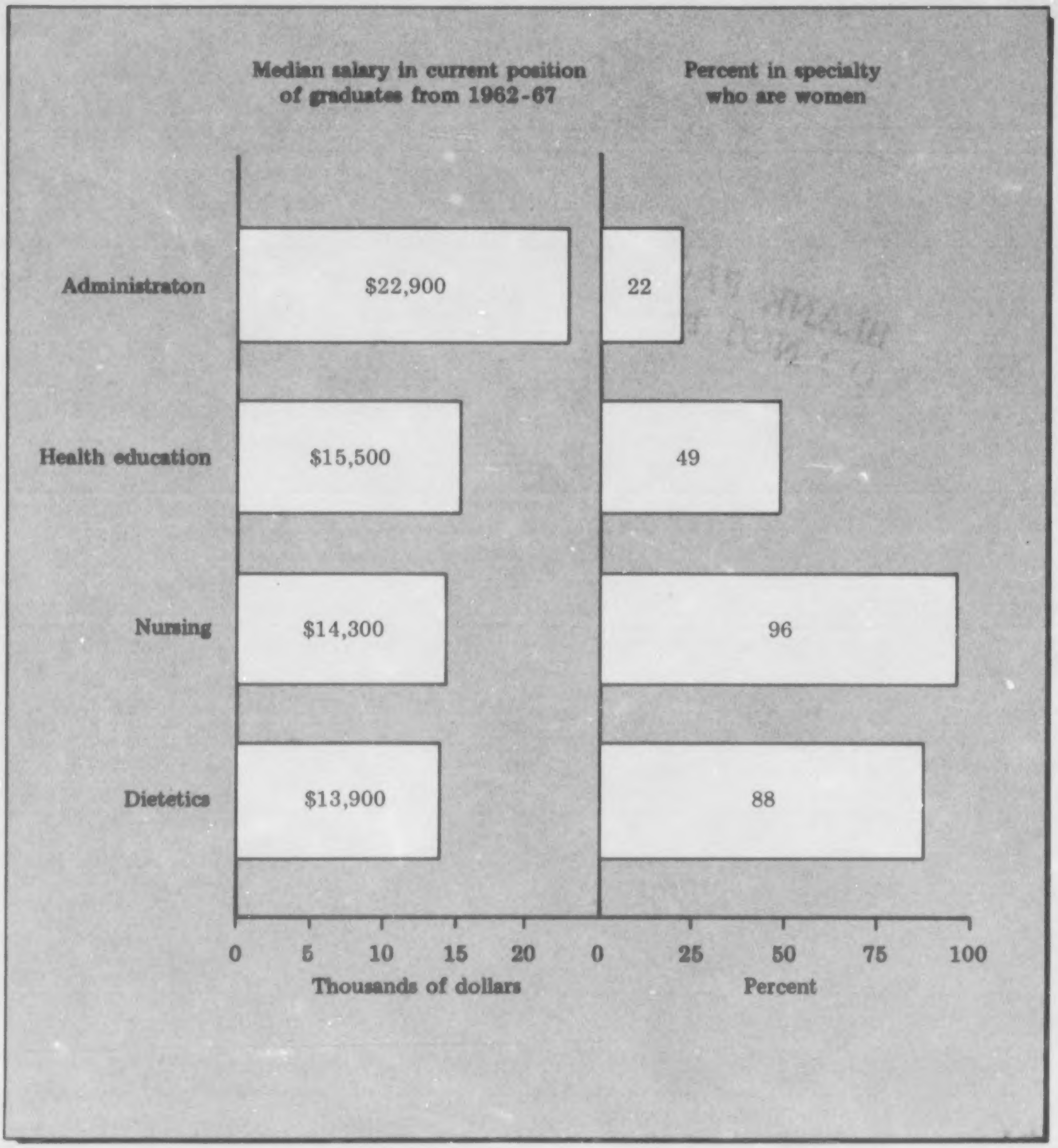
Specialization of degree	Number of respondents [1]	Percent male	Percent female	Percent female in each specialty
All degrees	3,696	100.0	100.0	31.9
Public health administration	1,312	40.1	23.9	21.7
Environmental health	375	14.1	1.3	4.1
Epidemiology	383	12.5	6.3	18.9
Public health education	364	7.1	14.7	49.1
Public health nursing	273	.5	24.1	95.6
Biostatistics	187	5.0	4.5	29.3
Maternal and child health	171	3.7	7.1	47.2
Occupational health	144	5.9	.4	3.2
Nutrition	131	.7	10.1	87.6
Mental health	62	1.7	1.8	33.9
Dental public health	58	2.2	.3	5.4
Radiological science	56	2.2	.3	6.3
Population studies	61	1.4	1.9	39.0
Behavorial sciences	42	1.0	1.4	38.5
Other	77	1.9	1.9	34.4

[1] The percentages in the table are based on weighted numbers, rather than the unweighted number of respondents.

Source: Bureau of Health Resources Development, Survey of 1956-72 graduates of American Schools of Public Health (including Puerto Rico) who were citizens of the United States at the time they filled out the questionnaire in 1972-73 (unpublished), Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Women make up a smaller proportion of the labor force in higher-paying public health occupations.

Figure 31. INCOME AND SPECIALIZATION IN PUBLIC HEALTH



UNITED STATES

Education

Nursing programs far outrank other educational programs in both numbers and proportion of female students training for health professions.

Table 32. FIRST-YEAR AND TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, BY SEX FOR SELECTED YEARS

Profession	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	First-year enrollment			
Medicine[1]	14,763	11,488	3,275	22.2
Osteopathic medicine[2]	974	868	106	10.9
Dentistry[3]	5,617	4,986	631	11.2
Optometry[4]	988	875	113	11.4
Pharmacy[5]	5,919	4,320	1,599	27.0
Podiatry[6]	551	529	22	3.9
Veterinary medicine[7]	1,669	1,262	407	24.4
Nursing[8]	85,474	5,186	80,288	93.9
Diploma	27,503	1,340	26,163	95.1
Associate degree	33,705	2,460	31,245	92.7
Baccalaureate	24,266	1,386	22,880	94.3
	Total enrollment			
Medicine	53,554	43,893	9,661	18.0
Osteopathic medicine	3,139	2,872	267	8.5
Dentistry	20,146	18,785	1,361	6.8
Optometry	3,678	3,332	346	9.4
Pharmacy[9]	21,287	15,258	6,029	28.3
Podiatry	1,835	1,776	59	3.2
Veterinary medicine	6,005	4,784	1,221	20.3
Nursing	199,630	9,545	190,085	95.2
Diploma	66,949	2,533	64,416	96.2
Associate degree	62,456	4,209	58,247	93.3
Baccalaureate	70,225	2,803	67,422	96.0

[1] Estimated for 1974-75.

[2] 1974-75.

[3] 1974-75.

[4] Latest data, 1973-74.

[5] Third-to-last year enrollment, 1973-74.

[6] Latest data, 1973-74.

[7] 1974-75.

[8] Latest data, 1971-72.

[9] Enrollment in last three years, 1973-74.

Source: See tables 33 through 41.

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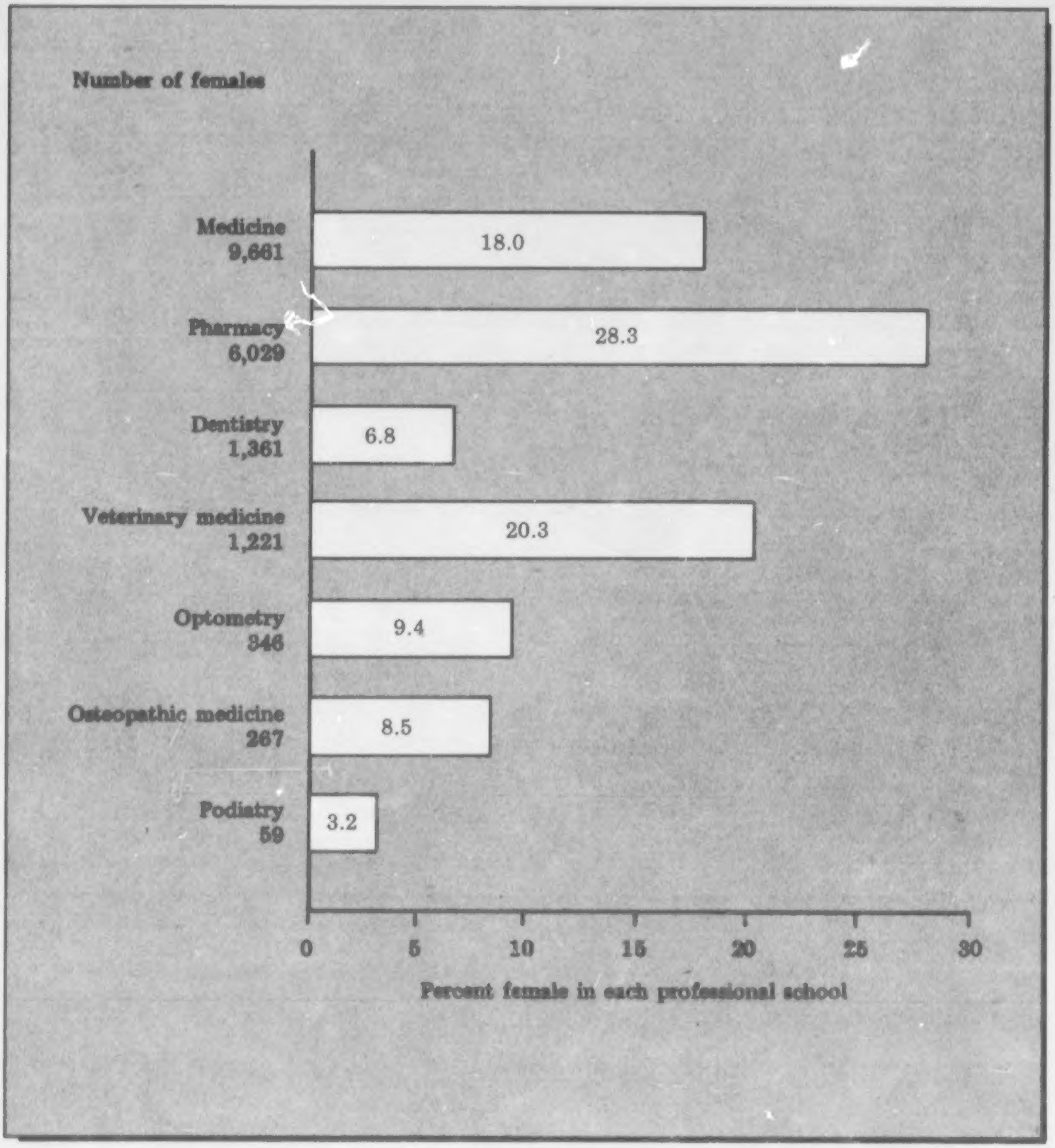
Excluding nursing, the largest numbers of women students are in schools of medicine and pharmacy.

Figure 32. FEMALE ENROLLMENTS IN SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS: FOR SELECTED YEARS



Women studying for the M.D. degree have been increasing in both numbers and proportion admitted. In 1974-75, they comprised 22 percent of all admissions to medical schools, compared to 6 percent admitted in 1959-60.

Table 33. APPLICANTS, FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENTS AND APPLICANTS PER ENROLLMENT IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS, BY SEX: 1959-60 THROUGH 1974-75

Academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Applicants			
1959-60	14,952	13,926	1,026	6.9
1964-65	19,168	17,437	1,731	9.0
1969-70	24,465	22,176	2,289	9.4
1970-71	24,987	22,253	2,734	10.9
1971-72	29,172	25,435	3,737	12.8
1972-73	36,135	30,135	6,000	16.6
1973-74	40,506	33,304	7,202	17.8
	First-year enrollment			
1959-60	8,173	7,679	494	6.0
1964-65	8,856	8,070	786	8.8
1969-70	10,422	9,474	948	9.1
1970-71	11,348	10,092	1,256	11.1
1971-72	12,361	10,668	1,693	13.7
1972-73	13,677	11,377	2,300	16.8
1973-74	14,124	11,338	2,786	19.7
1974-75 [1]	14,763	11,488	3,275	22.2
	Applicants per enrollment			
1959-60	1.8	1.8	2.1	
1964-65	2.2	2.2	2.2	
1969-70	2.3	2.3	2.4	
1970-71	2.2	2.2	2.2	
1971-72	2.4	2.4	2.2	
1972-73	2.6	2.6	2.2	
1973-74	2.9	2.9	2.6	

[1] Estimated.

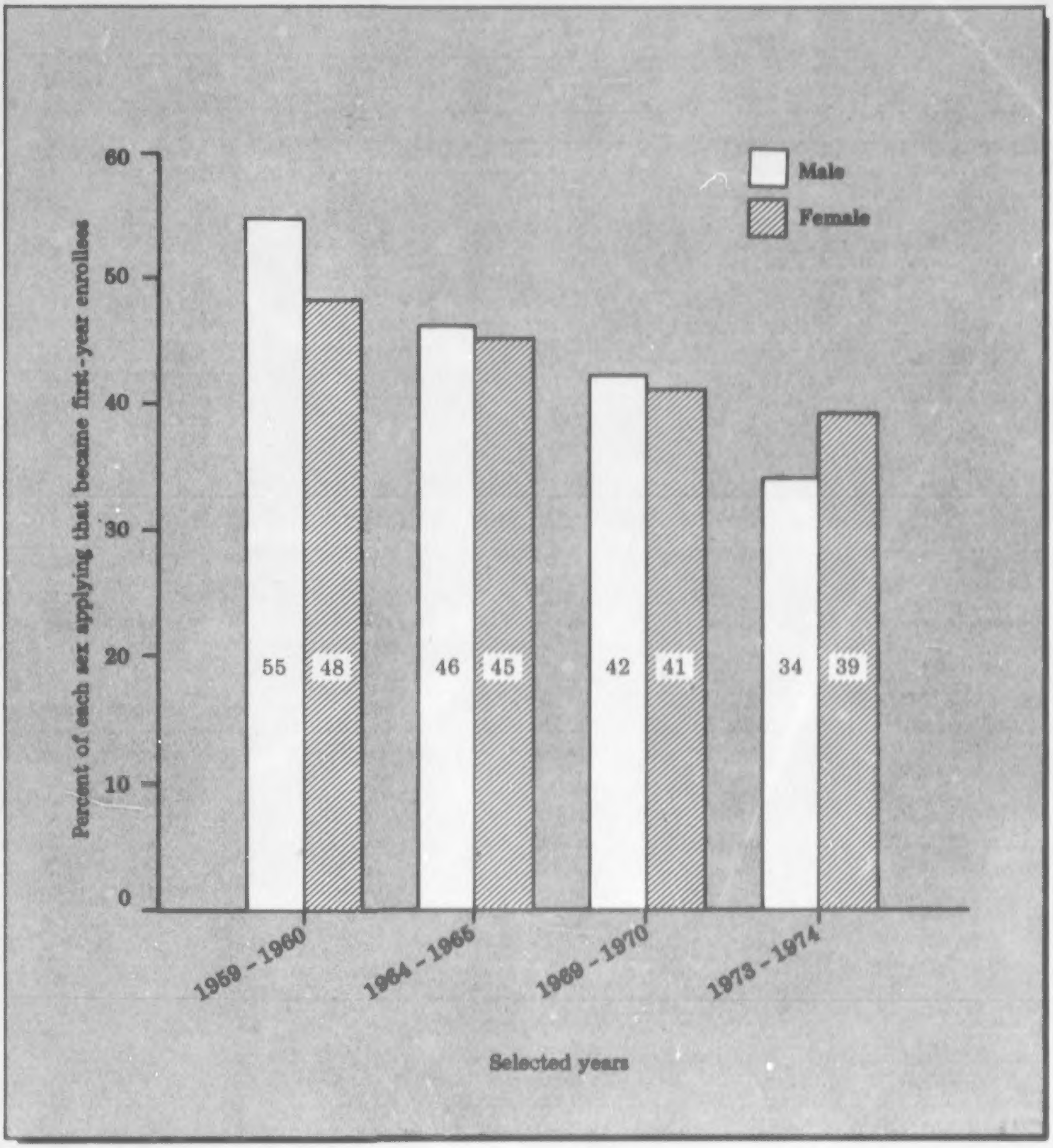
Source: American Medical Association, *74th Annual Report—Medical Education in the United States, 1973-74*, Supplement to *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 231, Chicago, 1974, p. 17.

American Association of Medical Colleges, *Citation on Student Affairs Reporter*, Winter 1974-75, Vol. IV, 3, Washington, 1975, p. 7.

For 1974-75—Unpublished data from the American Medical Association.

In 1973 - 1974, 39 percent of the women applicants were accepted , 34 percent of the men . . . although the number of female applicants was vastly smaller than the number of male applicants.

Figure 33. ACCEPTANCE INTO MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MALE AND FEMALE APPLICANTS: 1959 - 1960 THROUGH 1973 - 1974



Female students numbered 9,661 and accounted for 18 percent of total enrollment in medical schools in 1974-75.

Table 34. TOTAL ENROLLMENTS AND GRADUATES OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS, BY SEX: 1959-60 THROUGH 1974-75

Academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Total enrollment			
1959-60	30,084	28,374	1,710	5.7
1964-65	32,428	29,925	2,503	7.7
1969-70	37,690	34,298	3,392	9.0
1970-71	40,238	36,360	3,878	9.6
1971-72	43,399	38,709	4,690	10.8
1972-73	47,366	41,284	6,082	12.8
1973-74	50,716	42,892	7,824	15.4
1974-75 [1]	53,554	43,893	9,661	18.0
	Graduates			
1959-60	7,081	6,676	405	5.7
1964-65	7,409	6,906	503	6.8
1969-70	8,367	7,667	700	8.4
1970-71	8,974	8,147	827	9.2
1971-72	9,551	8,691	860	9.0
1972-73	10,391	9,467	924	8.9
1973-74	11,613	10,349	1,264	11.1

[1] Estimated.

Source: American Medical Association, *74th Annual Report—Medical Education in the United States, 1973-74*, Supplement to *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 231, Chicago, 1975, p. 17.

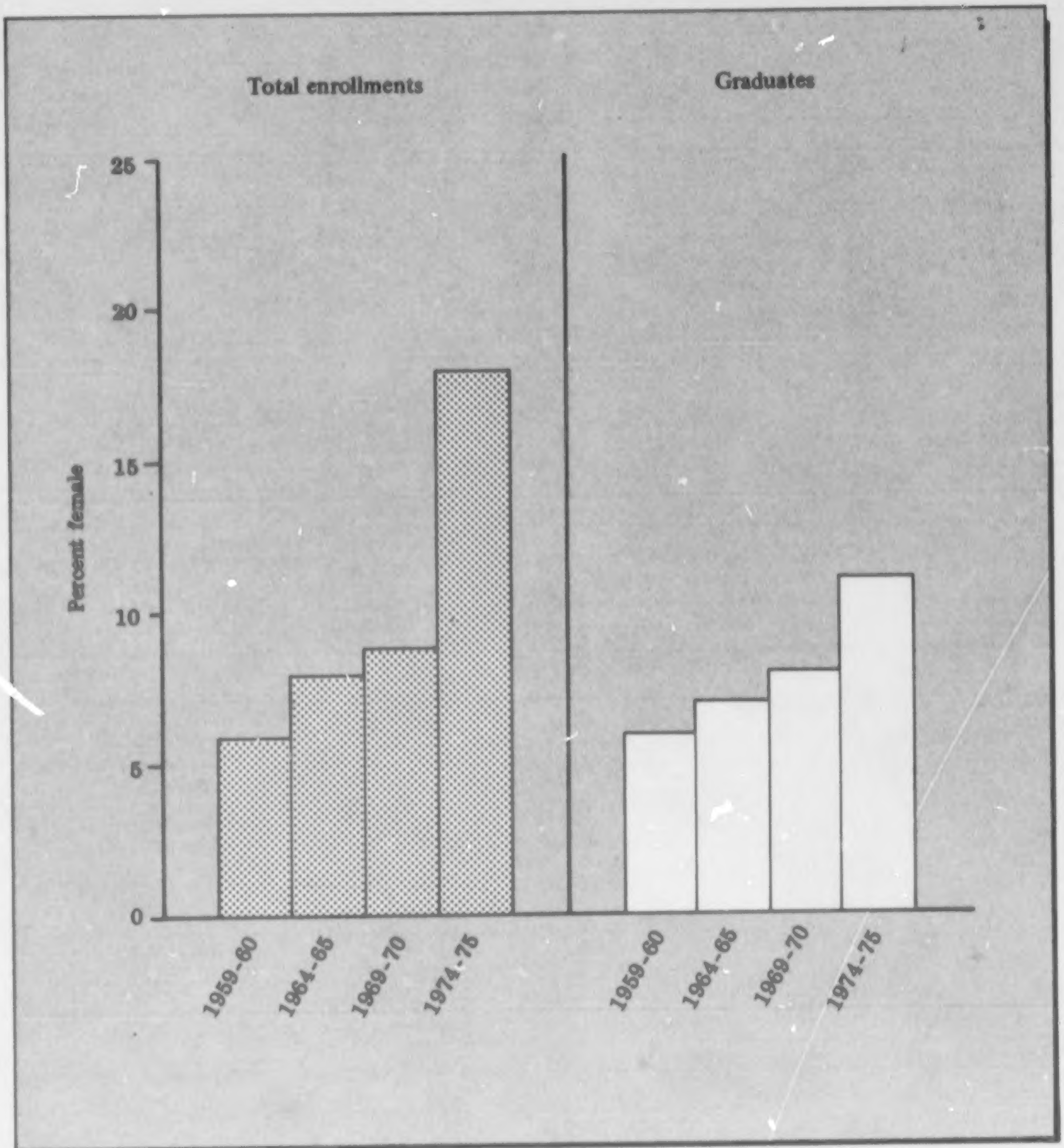
American Association of Medical Colleges, *Citation on Student Affairs Reporter*, Winter 1974-75, Vol. IV, 3, Washington, 1975, p. 7.

American Association of Medical Colleges "Datagram: Women Students in the U.S. Medical Schools: Past and Present Trends," *Journal of Medical Education*, March, 1974, Vol. 50, American Medical Association, Chicago, pp. 186-189.

For 1974-75—Unpublished data from the American Medical Association.

The percentage of female graduates has doubled since 1960 with the trend continuing as relatively more women are admitted to medical school.

Figure 34. U.S. MEDICAL SCHOOLS' FEMALE ENROLLMENTS AND GRADUATES



Women studying for the D.O. degree numbered 287 in 1974-75. . . .more than 8 percent of total enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine.

Table 35. FIRST-YEAR AND TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE, BY SEX: 1968-69 THROUGH 1974-75

Academic year [1]	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	First-year enrollment			
1968-69	521	500	21	4.0
1969-70	577	563	14	2.4
1970-71	623	606	17	2.7
1971-72	670	641	29	4.3
1972-73	810	754	56	6.9
1973-74	884	801	83	9.3
1974-75	974	868	106	10.9
	Total enrollment			
1968-69	1,879	1,826	53	2.8
1969-70	1,997	1,938	59	3.0
1970-71	2,151	2,090	61	2.8
1971-72	2,304	2,225	79	3.4
1972-73	2,579	2,463	116	4.5
1973-74	2,780	2,599	181	6.5
1974-75	3,139	2,872	267	8.5

[1] Data on graduates not available by sex.

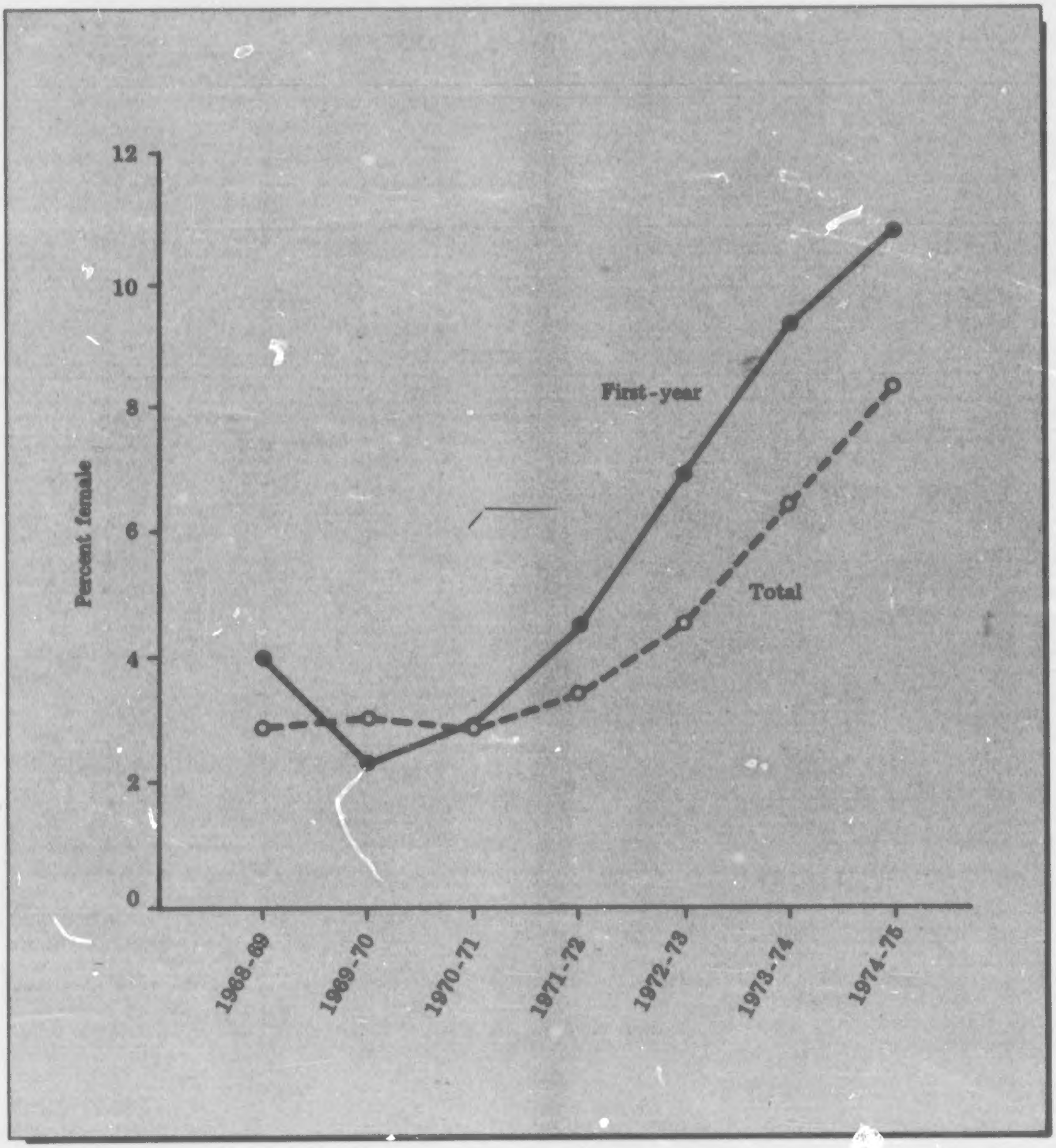
Source: For 1968-69 through 1972-73 data—Bureau of Health Resources Development, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-22, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

Bureau of Professional Education, *Education Annual, Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*, Vol. 73, Chicago, 1974, pp. 1-13.

For 1974-75—Unpublished data from the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

The percentage of females in schools of osteopathic medicine has more than doubled in both first-year and total enrollments.

Figure 35. FEMALE ENROLLEES IN SCHOOLS OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE: 1968-69 THROUGH 1974-75



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Women comprised 11.2 percent of the first-year enrollment in dental schools in the academic year 1974-75, a sharp increase from the proportion in 1968-69, 0.9 percent. . . .similar increases are apparent in the total enrollment and projected graduates for 1974-75.

Table 36. FIRST-YEAR AND TOTAL ENROLLMENTS AND GRADUATES OF DENTAL SCHOOLS, BY SEX: 1968-69 THROUGH 1974-75

Academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	First-year enrollment			
1968-69	4,203	4,165	38	0.9
1969-70	4,355	4,297	58	1.3
1970-71	4,565	4,471	94	2.1
1971-72	4,745	4,598	147	3.1
1972-73	5,337	5,113	224	4.2
1973-74	5,445	5,054	391	7.2
1974-75	5,617	4,986	631	11.2
	Total enrollment			
1968-69	15,408	15,241	167	1.1
1969-70	16,008	15,834	174	1.1
1970-71	16,553	16,322	231	1.4
1971-72	17,305	16,971	334	1.9
1972-73	18,376	17,865	511	2.8
1973-74	19,369	18,533	836	4.3
1974-75	20,146	18,785	1,361	6.8
	Graduates			
1968-69	3,433	-	-	-
1969-70	3,749	-	-	-
1970-71	3,775	-	-	-
1971-72	3,961	3,921	40	1.0
1972-73	4,230	4,166	64	1.5
1973-74	4,515	4,423	92	2.0

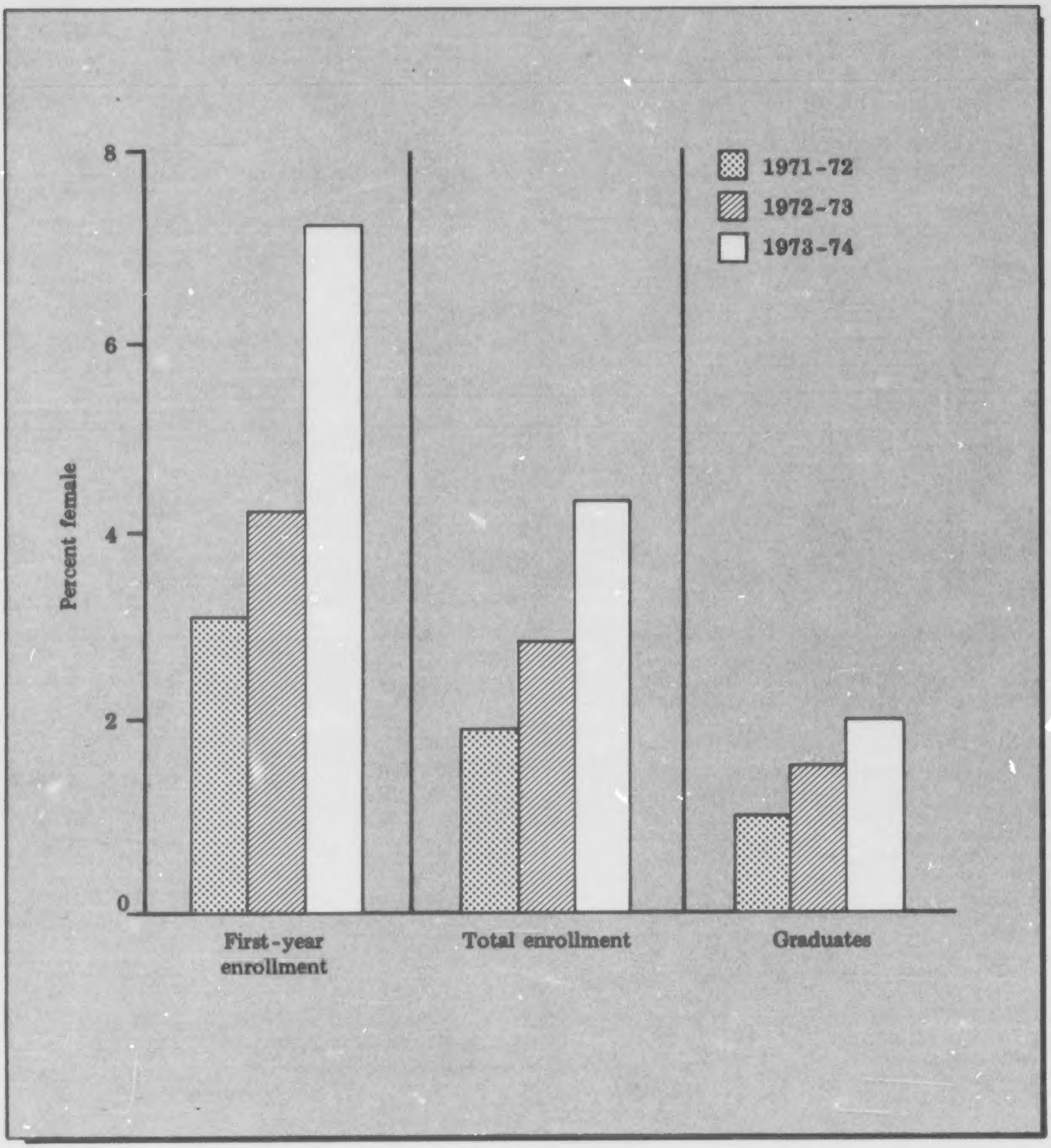
Source: For 1968-69 through 1973-74 data—Bureau of Health Resources Development, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields,* DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-22 U.S. Department of Health, Education,and Welfare, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

For 1974-75—Council on Dental Education, *Annual Report on Dental Education,* 1974-75, American Dental Association, Chicago, 1975, pp. 4, 10, 14.

Council on Dental Education, Annual Survey of Dental Educational Institutions, 1975 (unpublished), American Dental Association, Chicago.

Within the three academic years, 1971-72 through 1973-74, the number of female enrollees and graduates of dental schools has doubled.

Figure 36. FEMALE ENROLLEES AND GRADUATES OF DENTAL SCHOOLS: 1971-72 THROUGH 1973-74



Women enrolled in schools of optometry number 346 in 1974-75, an increase from 73 students in 1969-70.

Table 37. TOTAL ENROLLMENT AND GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF OPTOMETRY, BY SEX: 1968-69 THROUGH 1974-75

Academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Total enrollment			
1968-69 [1]	2,203	-	-	-
1969-70	2,488	2,415	73	2.9
1970-71	2,831	2,749	82	2.9
1971-72	3,097	2,985	112	3.6
1972-73	3,328	3,158	170	5.1
1973-74	3,529	3,268	261	7.3
1974-75 [2]	3,678	3,332	346	9.4
	Graduates			
1968-69	367	363	4	1.1
1969-70	444	421	23	5.2
1970-71	530	518	12	2.3
1971-72	684	666	18	2.6
1972-73	692	675	17	2.5
1973-74	793	759	34	4.3
1974-75 [3]	752	719	33	4.4

[1] Data not available by sex.

[2] Estimated.

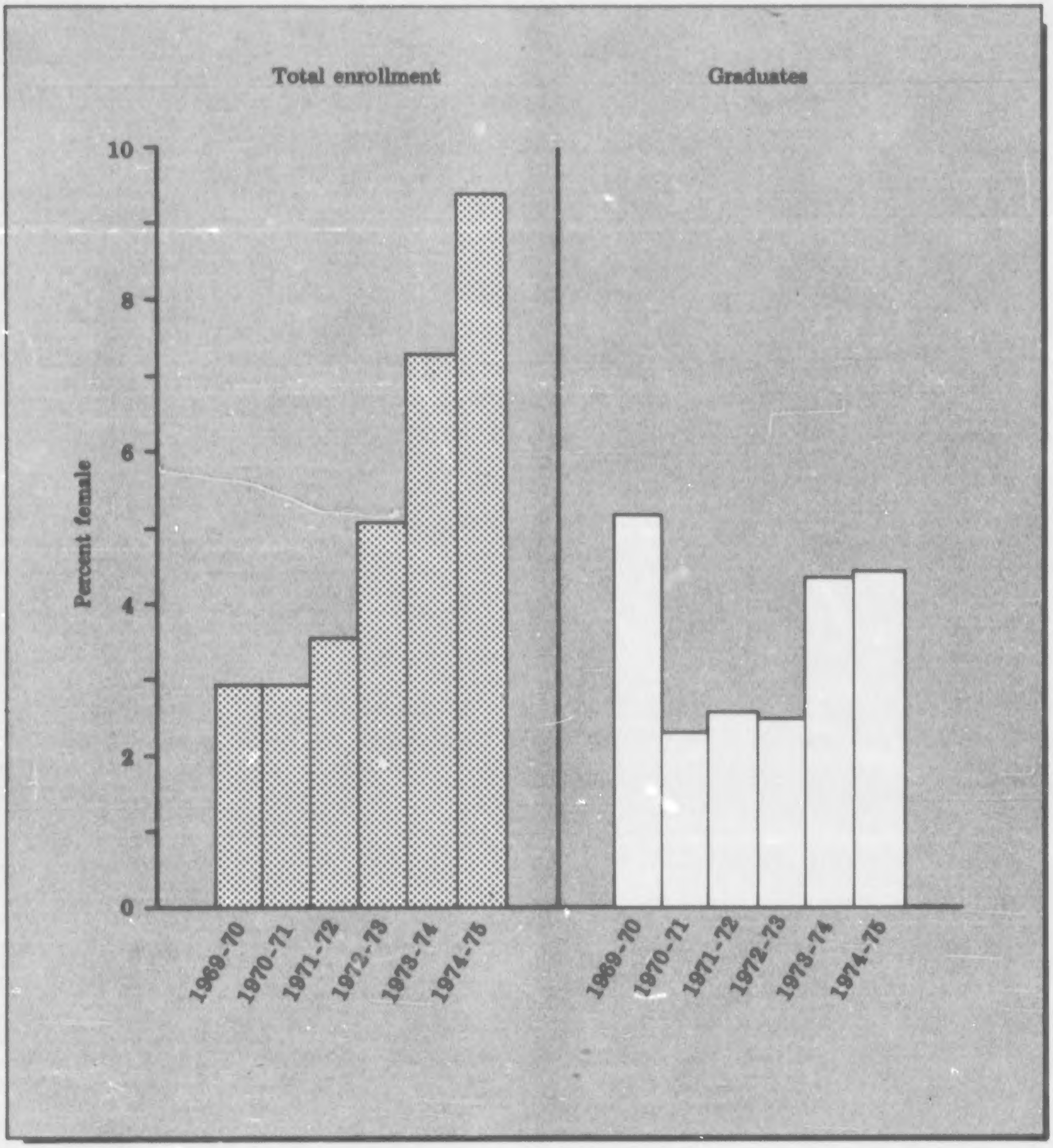
[3] Fourth-year enrollment figures.

Source: For enrollment data 1969-70 through 1972-73—Bureau of Health Resources Development, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields,* DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-22, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

For 1973-74, 1974-75—Unpublished data from the Council on Optometric Education, American Optometric Association.

A sharp increase in women entering schools of optometry is reflected in total enrollment figures, but not yet in graduates.

Figure 37. FEMALE ENROLLEES AND GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF OPTOMETRY: 1968-69 THROUGH 1974-75



With the exception of nursing, schools of pharmacy have the highest proportion of female students in total enrollment, third-to-last year enrollment and graduates.

Table 38. ENROLLMENTS AND GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY, BY SEX: 1968-69 THROUGH 1973-74

Academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Total enrollment [1]			
1968-69	14,753	12,069	2,684	18.2
1969-70	15,292	12,104	3,188	20.8
1970-71	15,326	11,956	3,370	21.9
1971-72	16,808	12,621	4,187	24.9
1972-73	18,956	13,936	5,020	26.5
1973-74	21,287	15,258	6,029	28.3
	Third-to-last-year enrollment			
1968-69 [2]	5,406	4,322	1,084	20.1
1969-70	5,521	4,265	1,256	22.7
1970-71 [2]	5,694	4,345	1,349	23.7
1971-72	6,532	4,849	1,683	25.8
1972-73	7,546	5,452	2,094	27.7
1973-74	5,919	4,320	1,599	27.0
	Graduates			
1968-69	4,031	3,375	656	16.3
1969-70	4,366	3,574	792	18.1
1970-71	4,356	3,480	876	20.1
1971-72	4,416	3,419	997	22.6
1972-73	4,745	3,595	1,150	24.2
1973-74	5,414	3,999	1,415	26.1

[1] Enrollment in the last three years.

[2] Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

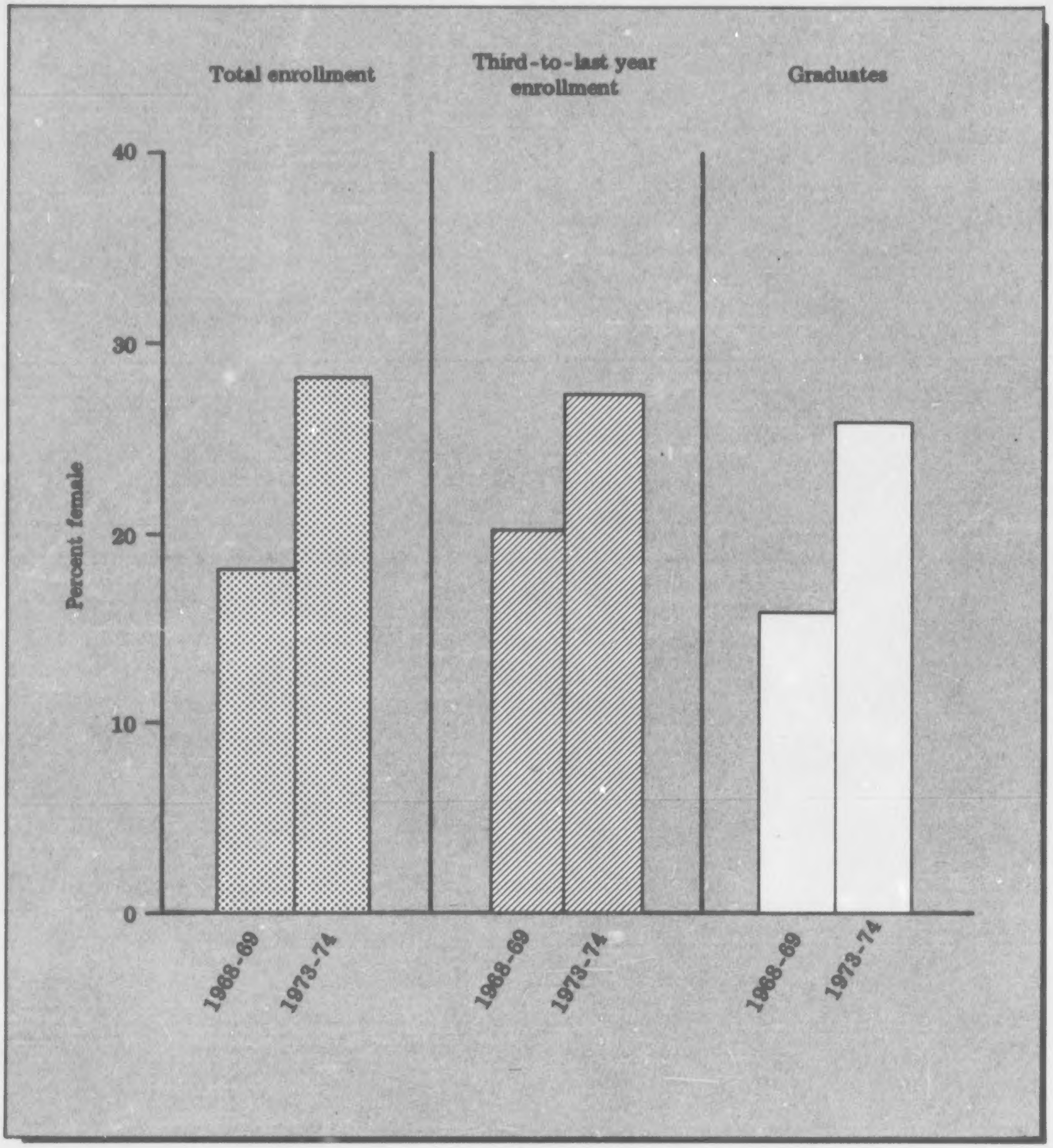
Source: Bureau of Health Resources Development, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields,* DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-22, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

"Report on Enrollment in Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy, 1973-74," *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education,* Vol. 38, May 1974, pp. 229-249. Also see prior annual reports.

"Report of Degrees Conferred by Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy for the Academic Year 1973-74," *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education,* Vol. 39, February 1975, pp. 51-52. Also see prior annual reports.

In 1974 more than a fourth of all prospective pharmacists were women . . . women also comprised 26 percent of pharmacy graduates.

Figure 38. FEMALE ENROLLEES AND GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY: 1968-69 AND 1973-74



Female enrollment figures for schools of podiatry have increased six-fold in the last six years.

Table 39. TOTAL ENROLLMENT AND GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PODIATRY, BY SEX: 1969-70 THROUGH 1974-75

Academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Total enrollment			
1969-70	1,095	1,085	10	0.9
1970-71	1,148	1,132	16	1.4
1971-72	1,268	1,252	16	1.3
1972-73	1,401	1,380	21	1.5
1973-74	1,623	1,583	40	2.4
1974-75	1,835	1,776	59	3.2
	Graduates			
1969-70	252	249	3	1.2
1970-71	241	236	5	2.0
1971-72	286	285	1	0.4
1972-73	259	258	1	0.4
1973-74	305	301	4	1.3
1974-75 [1]	353	349	4	1.1

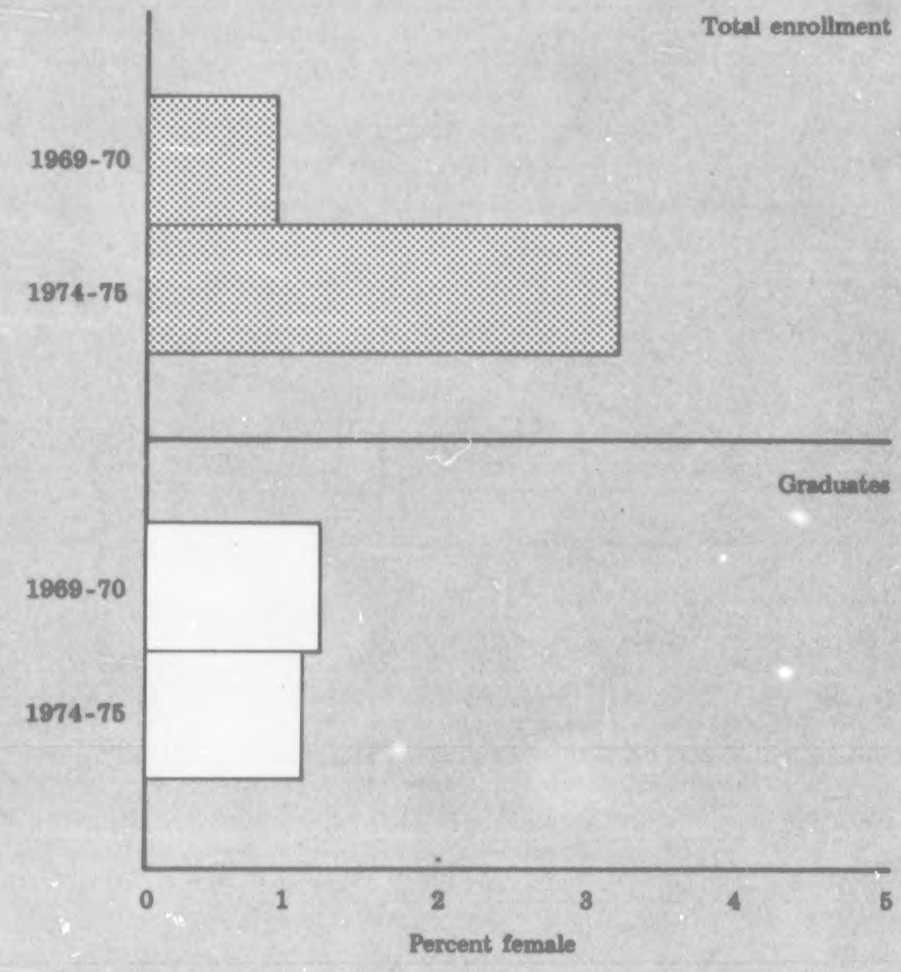
[1] Estimated.

Source: Bureau of Health Resources Development, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields,* DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-22, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1974.

For 1973-74, 1974-75—Unpublished data from the American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine.

In 1974-75 women comprise 3.2 percent of the students and 1.1 percent of the graduates in podiatry.

Figure 39. FEMALE ENROLLEES AND GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PODIATRY: 1969-70 AND 1974-75



The number of female students enrolled in veterinary medicine has increased approximately 3½ times within the last 7 years. . . . female graduates show a similar increase.

Table 40. TOTAL ENROLLMENT AND GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, BY SEX: 1968-69 THROUGH 1974-75

Academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Total enrollment			
1968-69	4,779	4,417	362	7.6
1969-70	4,875	4,445	430	8.8
1970-71	5,006	4,539	467	9.3
1971-72	5,149	4,557	592	11.5
1972-73	5,439	4,698	741	13.6
1973-74	5,727	4,532	995	17.3
1974-75	6,005	4,784	1,221	20.3
	Graduates			
1968-69	1,006	950	56	5.6
1969-70	1,040	962	78	7.5
1970-71	1,022	946	76	7.4
1971-72	1,039	949	90	8.7
1972-73	1,050	944	106	10.1
1973-74	1,159	1,039	120	10.4
1974-75[1]	1,165	999	166	14.2

[1] Fourth-year enrollment figures.

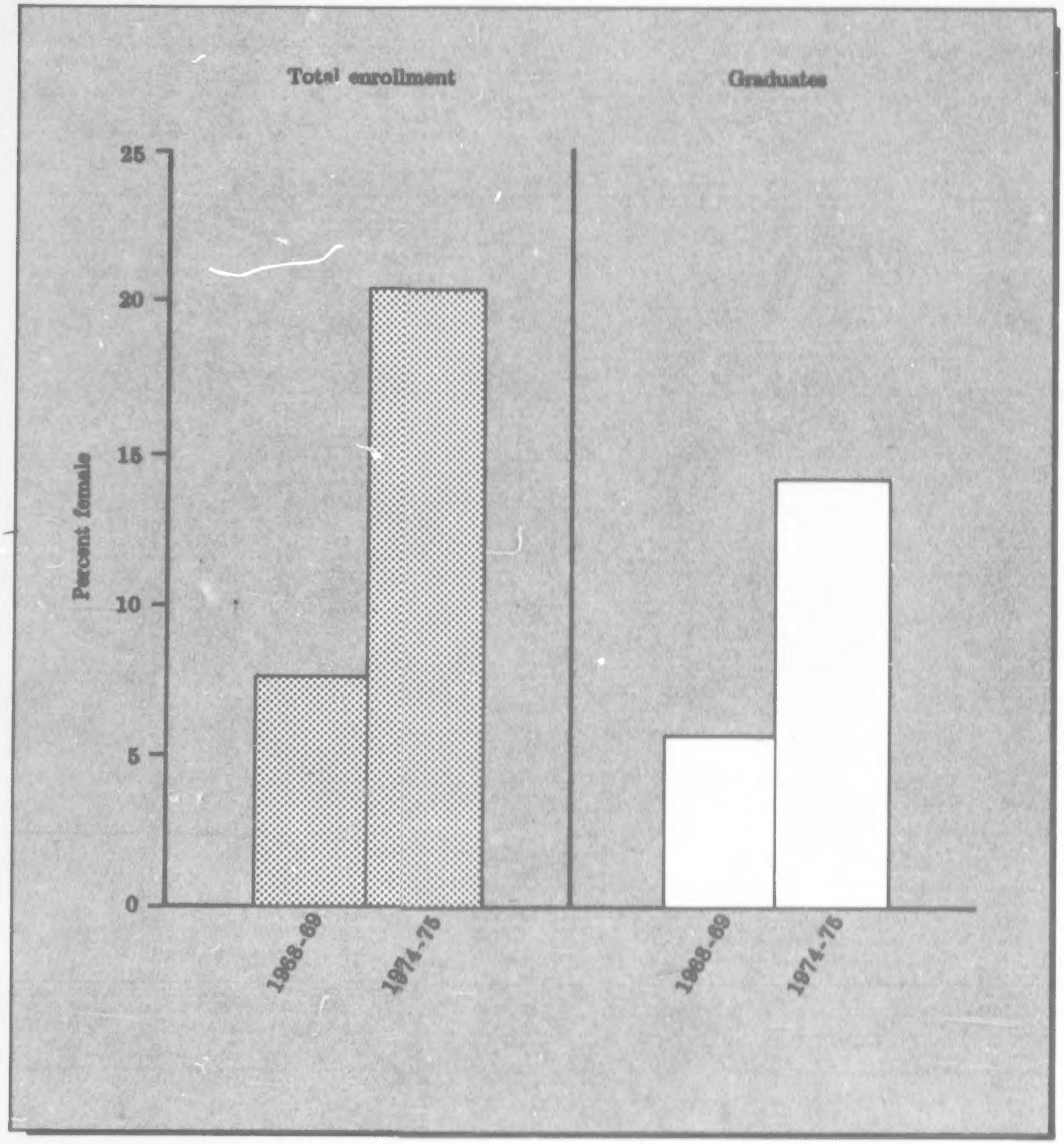
Source: For 1968-69 through 1972-73—Bureau of Health Resources Development, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-22, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1974.

For 1973-74—Association of American Veterinary Colleges, Comparative Data Summary of Schools and Colleges of Veterinary Medicine for 1973-74 Academic Year (unpublished).

For 1974-75—Unpublished data from the American Veterinary Association.

Women studying veterinary medicine now make up 20 percent of the students and 14 percent of the graduates.

Figure 40. PERCENTAGE FEMALE ENROLLEES AND GRADUATES IN SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE: 1968-69 AND 1974-75



Women still have a near monopoly in the field of nursing, with more than 92 percent female admissions, enrollees and graduates from 1966 to 1972.

Table 41. ADMISSIONS, ENROLLMENTS, AND GRADUATES IN R.N. PROGRAMS OF DIFFERENT TYPES, BY SEX: 1965-66, 1968-69 AND 1971-72

Academic year [1]	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Admissions			
Diploma				
1965-66	38,904	569	38,335	98.5
1968-69	25,468	722	24,746	97.2
1971-72	27,503	1,340	26,163	95.1
Associate degree				
1965-66	8,638	316	8,322	96.3
1968-69	18,548	980	17,568	94.7
1971-72	33,308	2,444	30,864	92.7
Baccalaureate				
1965-66	13,159	191	12,968	98.5
1968-69	14,856	378	14,478	97.5
1971-72	24,266	1,386	22,880	94.3
	Total enrollment			
Diploma				
1965-66	90,651	1,227	89,424	98.6
1968-69	63,343	1,587	61,756	97.5
1971-72	66,949	2,533	64,416	96.2
Associate degree				
1965-66	15,338	503	14,835	96.7
1968-69	33,922	1,488	32,434	95.6
1971-72	61,674	4,177	57,497	93.2
Baccalaureate				
1965-66	33,081	314	32,767	99.1
1968-69	40,374	705	39,969	98.3
1971-72	70,225	2,803	67,422	96.0
	Graduates			
Diploma				
1965-66	25,625	410	25,215	98.4
1968-69	20,842	358	20,484	98.3
1971-72	17,601	518	17,083	97.1
Associate degree				
1965-66	3,452	145	3,307	95.8
1968-69	8,474	352	8,122	95.8
1971-72	17,062	897	16,165	94.7
Baccalaureate				
1965-66	5,445	49	5,396	99.1
1968-69	7,582	84	7,498	98.9
1971-72	9,841	278	9,563	97.2

[1] Data not available by sex later than 1971-72.

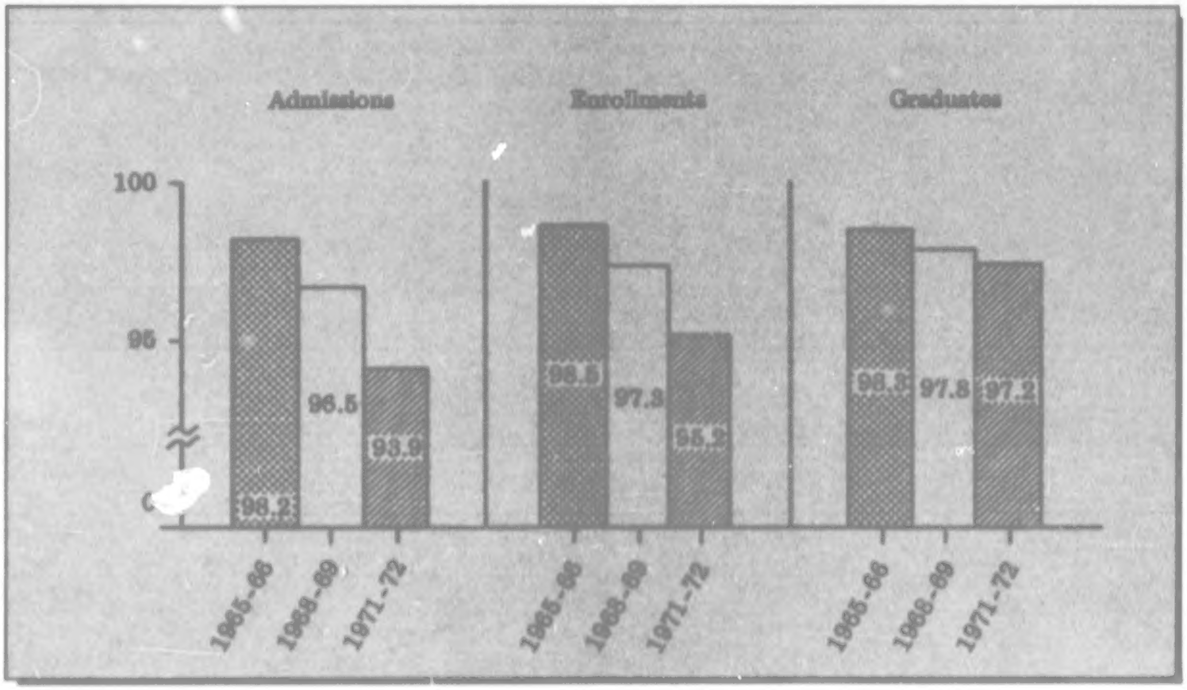
Source: American Nurse's Association, *Facts About Nursing*, 1968, 1970-71, and 1972-73 editions, Kansas City.

Overall admissions, enrollments and graduates of nursing programs show a slight decrease in the proportion of female students.

Table 42. ADMISSIONS, ENROLLMENTS, AND GRADUATES OF ALL R.N. PROGRAMS: 1965-66, 1968-69 AND 1971-72

Academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Total admissions			
1965-66	60,701	1,076	59,625	98.2
1968-69	58,872	2,080	56,792	96.5
1971-72	85,474	5,186	80,288	93.9
	Total enrollment			
1965-66	139,070	2,044	137,026	98.5
1968-69	137,639	3,780	133,859	97.3
1971-72	199,630	9,545	190,085	95.2
	Graduates			
1965-66	35,529	604	34,925	98.3
1968-69	36,093	794	35,299	97.8
1971-72	44,553	1,693	42,860	97.2

Source: American Nurses' Association, *Facts About Nursing,* 1968, 1970-71, and 1972-73 editions, New York.



Women continue to dominate in the dental hygiene and assistance programs . . . .conversely, fewer are found in the dental laboratory technology program.

Table 43. TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN DENTAL AUXILIARY PROGRAMS: 1970-71 THROUGH 1974-75

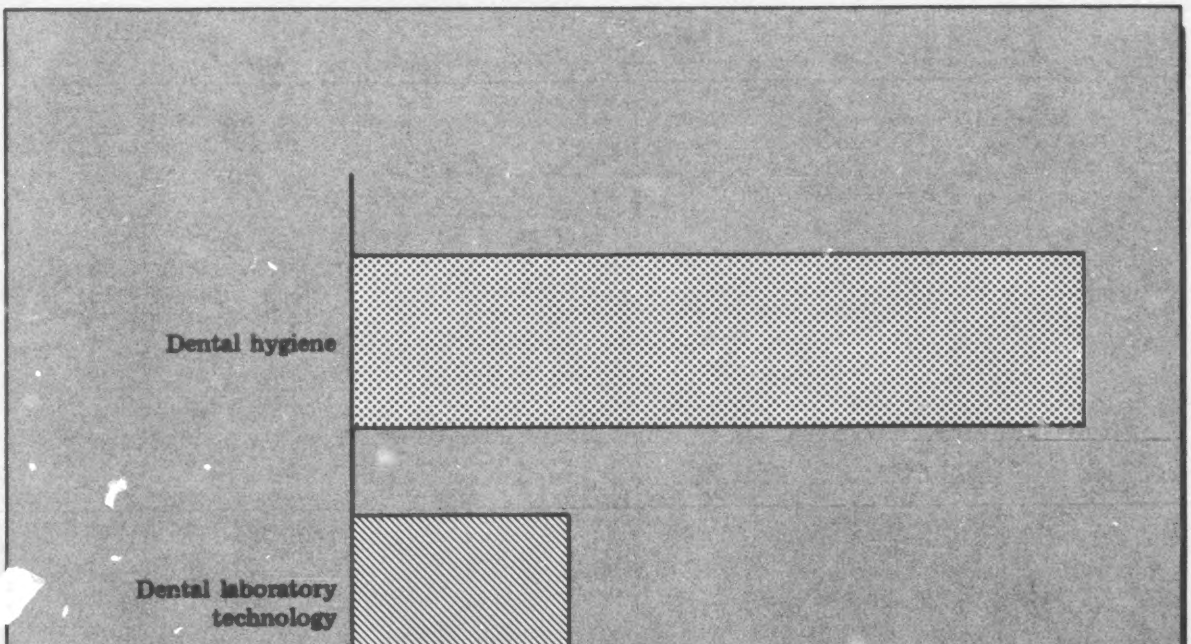
Academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Dental hygiene			
1970-71	6,854	20	6,834	99.7
1972-73	7,985	69	7,916	99.0
1973-74	-	-	-	-
1974-75	9,838	62	9,776	99.4
	Dental laboratory technology			
1974-75	1,957	1,380	577	29.5
	Dental assistance			
1972-73	7,985	69	7,916	99.1
1973-74	-	-	-	-
1974-75	8,608	14	8,594	99.8

Source: For 1970-71 through 1972-73—Bureau of Health Resources Development, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-22, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

For 1974-75—Council on Dental Education, Annual Survey of Dental Auxiliary Programs - 1974-75 (unpublished), American Dental Association, Chicago.

Two of the three dental auxiliary programs, dental hygiene and dental assistance, are female dominated—99 percent . . . while females comprise only 26 percent of the total enrollment in dental laboratory technology programs.

Figure 43. FEMALE ENROLLEES IN DENTAL AUXILIARY PROGRAMS: 1974-75



There is a higher percentage of women in public health educational programs than in any other health professional area except nursing programs.

Table 44. GRADUATES OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS: 1968-69 THROUGH 1971-72

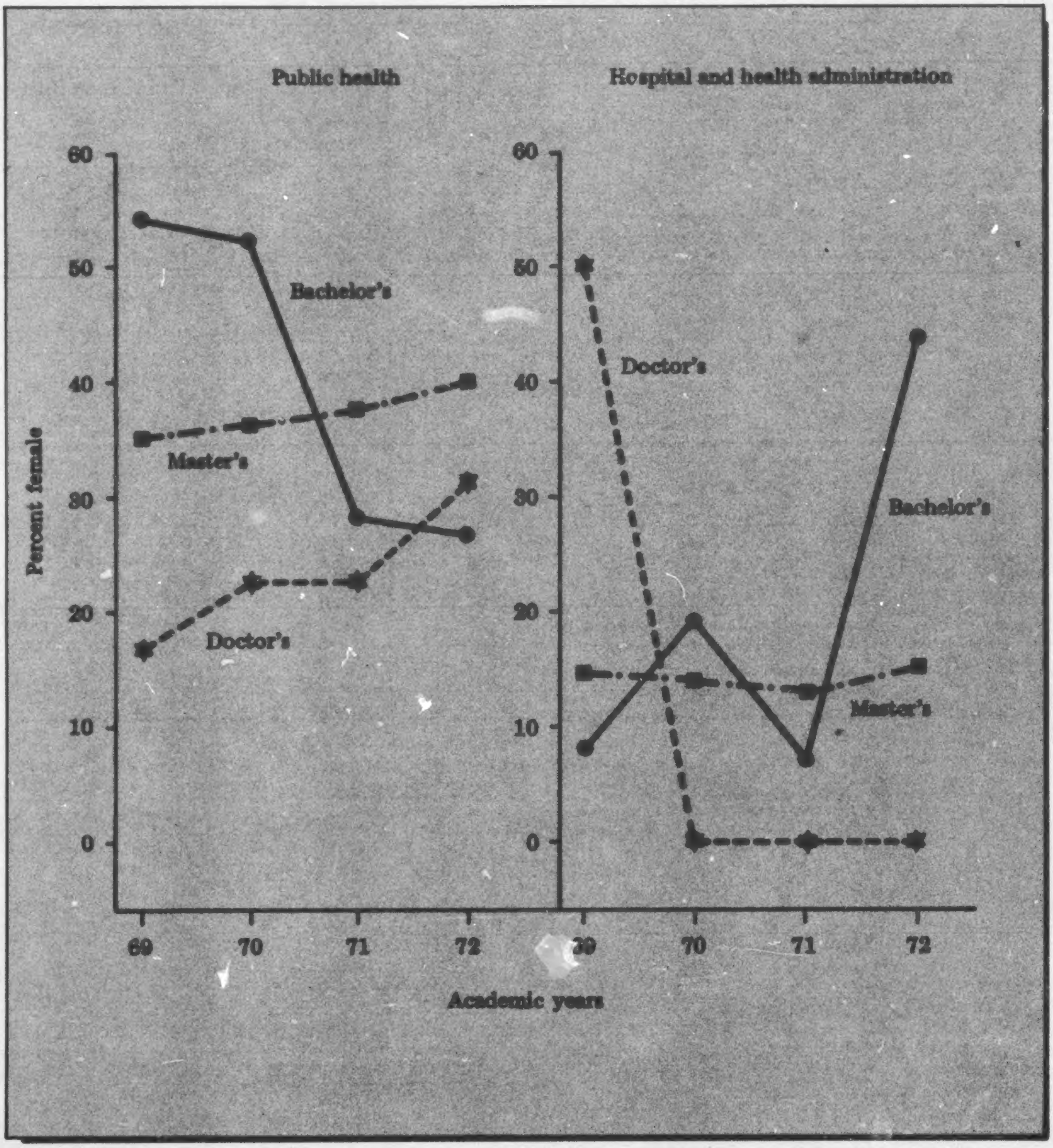
Degree and academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Public health			
Bachelor's degree				
1968-69	83	38	45	54.2
1969-70	58	28	30	51.7
1970-71	127	91	36	28.3
1971-72	121	89	32	26.4
Master's degree				
1968-69	1,160	755	405	34.9
1969-70	1,210	771	439	36.3
1970-71	1,257	784	473	37.6
1971-72	1,533	922	611	39.9
Doctor's degree				
1968-69	78	65	13	16.7
1969-70	90	70	20	22.2
1970-71	85	66	19	22.4
1971-72	81	56	25	30.8
	Hospital and health administration			
Bachelor's degree				
1968-69	37	34	3	8.1
1969-70	32	26	6	18.8
1970-71	60	56	4	6.7
1971-72	126	71	55	43.6
Master's degree				
1968-69	403	344	59	14.6
1969-70	479	415	64	13.4
1970-71	518	454	64	12.4
1971-72	644	548	96	14.9
Doctor's degree				
1968-69	2	1	1	50.0
1969-70	7	7	0	0
1970-71	14	14	0	0
1971-72	12	12	0	0

Source: For 1968-69 through 1970-71—Bureau of Health Resources Development, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-22, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

For 1971-72—National Center for Educational Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred*, 1971-72, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. Also see earlier editions.

Female graduates in public health programs at the undergraduate level showed a marked decline in 1971. . . at the same level in hospital and health administration programs. Female graduates showed a marked increase for 1972.

Figure 44. FEMALE GRADUATES IN PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS: 1968-69 THROUGH 1971-72



Female graduates of medical record administration and medical technology programs at the bachelor's degree level have shown a slight decrease over the last four years.

Table 45. GRADUATES OF MEDICAL RECORD ADMINISTRATION AND MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS: 1968-69 THROUGH 1971-72

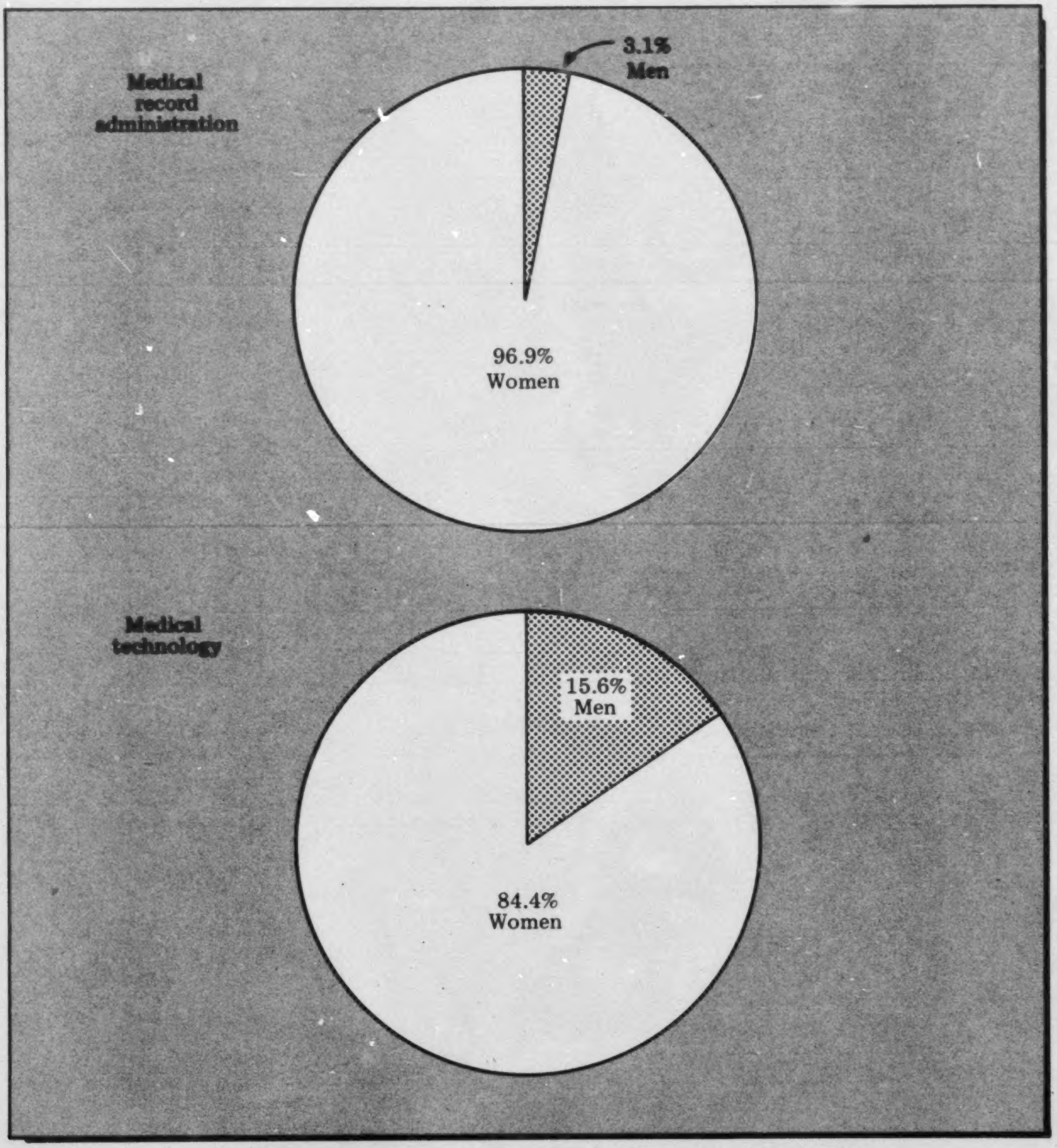
Degree and academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Medical record administration			
Bachelor's degree				
1968-69	136	3	133	97.8
1969-70	149	4	145	97.3
1970-71	148	7	141	95.3
1971-72	162	5	157	96.9
	Medical technology			
Bachelor's degree				
1968-69	2,846	295	2,551	89.6
1969-70	3,228	405	2,823	87.5
1970-71	3,145	390	2,755	87.6
1971-72	3,351	523	2,828	84.4
Master's degree				
1968-69	28	5	23	82.1
1969-70	71	14	57	80.3
1970-71	72	17	55	76.4
1971-72	76	30	46	60.5
Doctor's degree				
1968-69	0	0	0	-
1969-70	0	0	0	-
1970-71	4	3	1	25.0
1971-72	-	-	-	-

Source: For 1968-69 through 1970-71—Bureau of Health Resources Development, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields,* DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-22, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

For 1971-72—National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred,* 1971-72, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. Also see earlier editions.

Even with the decrease in female graduates at the baccalaureate level in medical record administration and medical technology, females were still awarded the vast majority of degrees.

Figure 45. WOMEN GRADUATES IN MEDICAL RECORD ADMINISTRATION AND MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS: 1971-72



Even with the moderate decline, female graduates still dominate in both occupational therapy and physical therapy programs at both degree levels.

Table 46. GRADUATES OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AND PHYSICAL THERAPY PROGRAMS: 1968-69 THROUGH 1971-72

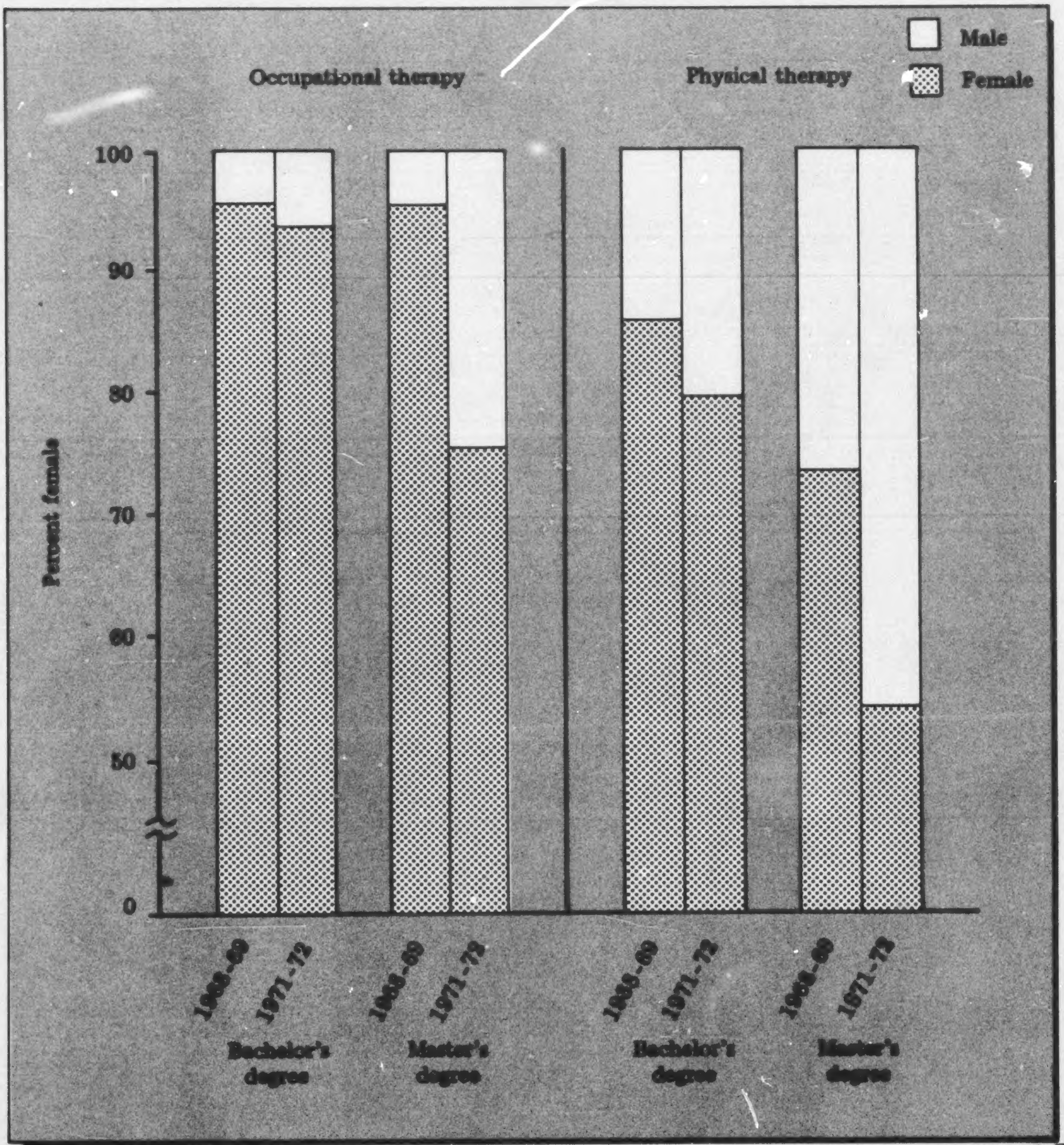
Degree and academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Occupational therapy			
Bachelor's degree				
1968-69	566	25	541	95.6
1969-70	609	25	584	95.9
1970-71	689	27	662	96.1
1971-72	733	45	688	93.8
Master's degree				
1968-69	43	2	41	95.3
1969-70	36	2	34	94.4
1970-71	51	6	45	88.2
1971-72	82	20	62	75.6
	Physical therapy			
Bachelor's degree				
1968-69	1,071	149	922	86.1
1969-70	1,091	169	922	84.5
1970-71	1,306	261	1,045	80.0
1971-72	1,425	289	1,138	79.8
Master's degree				
1968-69	41	11	30	73.2
1969-70	49	17	32	65.3
1970-71	75	19	56	74.7
1971-72	55	25	39	54.5

Source: For 1968-69 through 1970-71—Bureau of Health Resources Development, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-22, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

For 1971-72—National Center for Educational Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred*, 1971-72, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. Also see earlier editions.

Even with the moderate decline, female graduates still dominate in both occupational therapy and physical therapy programs at both degree levels.

Figure 46. FEMALE GRADUATES IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AND PHYSICAL THERAPY PROGRAMS: 1968-69 AND 1971-72



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Women physicians serving in internships and residencies in 1973 numbered 6,725 ....11 percent of all those in graduate medical education programs.

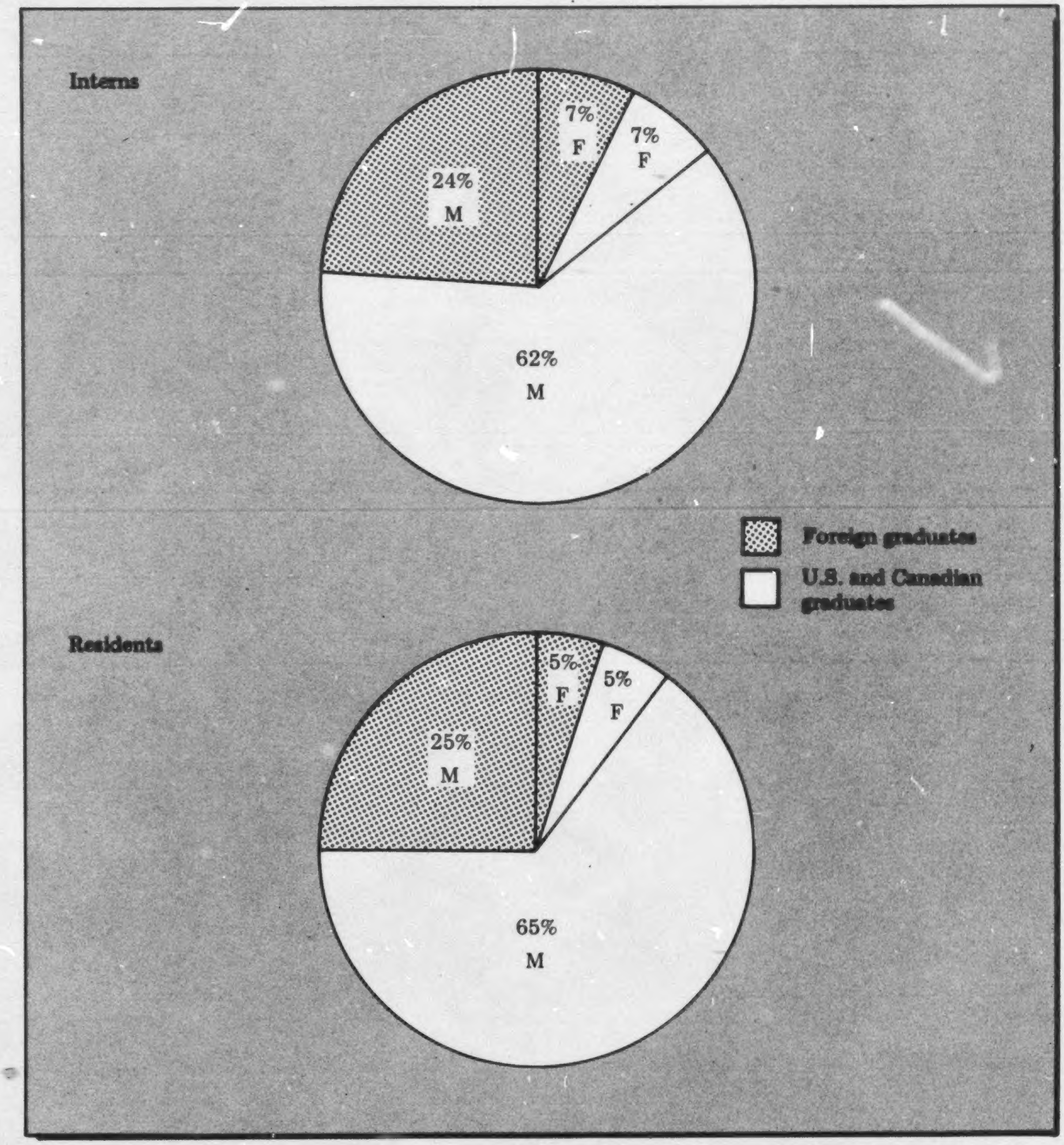
Table 47. PHYSICIANS IN GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, BY COUNTRY OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND SEX: SEPTEMBER 1, 1973

Country of undergraduate medical education	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	All internship and residency programs			
All in programs	60,113	53,388	6,725	11.2
U.S. and Canadian school graduates	41,765	38,417	3,348	8.0
Foreign school graduates	18,348	14,971	3,377	18.4
	Filled internships			
All in internships	11,031	9,508	1,523	13.8
U.S. and Canadian school graduates	7,606	6,829	777	10.2
Foreign school graduates	3,425	2,679	746	21.8
	Filled residencies			
All in residencies	49,082	43,880	5,202	10.6
U.S. and Canadian school graduates	34,159	31,588	2,571	7.5
Foreign school graduates	14,923	12,292	2,631	17.6

Source: American Medical Association, *74th Annual Report—Medical Education in the United States, 1973-74,* Supplement to *Journal of the American Medical Association,* Vol. 231, Chicago, 1975, pp. 48, 58-59.

Half of the women physicians in internships and re[illegible]ncies are foreign trained . . . compared to one-fourth of the men physicians.

Figure 47. FOREIGN-TRAINED PHYSICIANS IN GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS: 1973



Women physicians fill at least 1 of every 5 residency programs in anesthesiology, pathology, pediatrics, physical medicine and psychiatry.

Table 48. PHYSICIANS SERVING IN RESIDENCIES, BY SPECIALTY AND SEX: SEPTEMBER 1, 1973

Specialty	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All specialties	49,078	43,876	5,202	10.6
Anesthesiology	2,008	1,626	382	19.0
Dermatology	688	616	72	10.5
General practice [1]	2,025	1,876	149	7.4
General surgery	7,131	6,881	250	3.5
Internal medicine	9,427	8,560	867	9.2
Neurology	981	882	99	10.1
Obstetrics and gynecology	3,183	3,044	139	4.4
Ophthalmology	1,500	1,446	54	3.6
Pathology [2]	2,934	2,214	720	24.5
Pediatrics [3]	4,450	3,445	1,005	22.6
Physical medicine	368	232	136	37.0
Psychiatry [4]	4,903	3,958	945	19.3
Radiology [5]	3,562	3,280	282	7.9
All other	5,918	5,816	102	1.7

[1] Includes family practice.

[2] Includes forensic pathology.

[3] Includes pediatric allergy and pediatric cardiology.

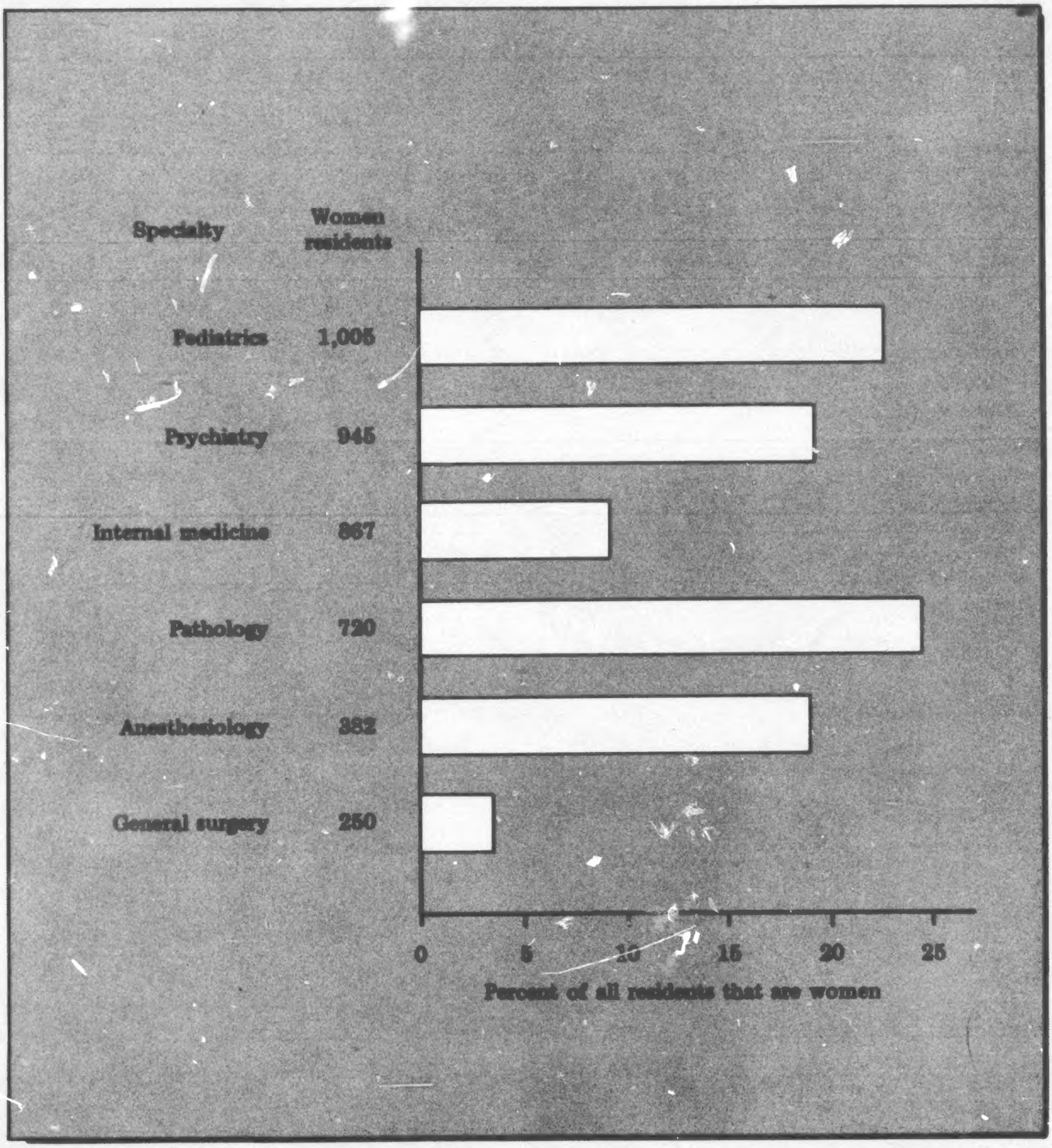
[4] Includes child psychiatry.

[5] Includes diagnostic and therapeutic radiology.

Source: American Medical Association, *Medical Education in the United States, 1973-74,* Supplement to *Journal of the American Medical Association,* Chicago, January 1975, Vol. 231, pp. 39, 59.

The largest number of women residents have appointments in pediatrics, comprising 23 percent of all residents in that specialty.

Figure 48. SPECIALIZATION OF WOMEN RESIDENTS: 1973



Women residents are more likely to choose appointments in pediatrics and psychiatry. . . .men choose internal medicine.

Table 49. SPECIALIZATION OF RESIDENTS AND OF ALL PHYSICIANS: 1973

Specialty	Residents on duty September 1, 1973		Active physicians December 31, 1973	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total number	43,876	5,202	300,013	24,354
Anesthesiology	1,626	382	10,445	1,751
General practice	1,876	149	51,385	2,561
Internal medicine	8,560	867	46,665	3,234
Obstetrics and gynecology	3,044	139	18,954	1,540
Pathology	2,214	720	9,893	1,605
Pediatrics	3,445	1,005	16,277	4,572
Psychiatry	3,958	945	21,627	3,436
Radiology	3,280	230	14,468	877
All other	15,873	765	110,299	4,778
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Anesthesiology	3.7	7.3	3.5	7.2
General practice	4.3	2.9	17.1	10.5
Internal medicine	19.5	16.7	15.6	13.3
Obstetrics and gynecology	6.9	2.7	6.3	6.3
Pathology	5.0	13.8	3.3	6.6
Pediatrics	7.9	19.3	5.4	18.8
Psychiatry	9.0	18.2	7.2	14.1
Radiology	7.5	4.4	4.8	3.6
All other	36.2	14.7	36.8	19.6

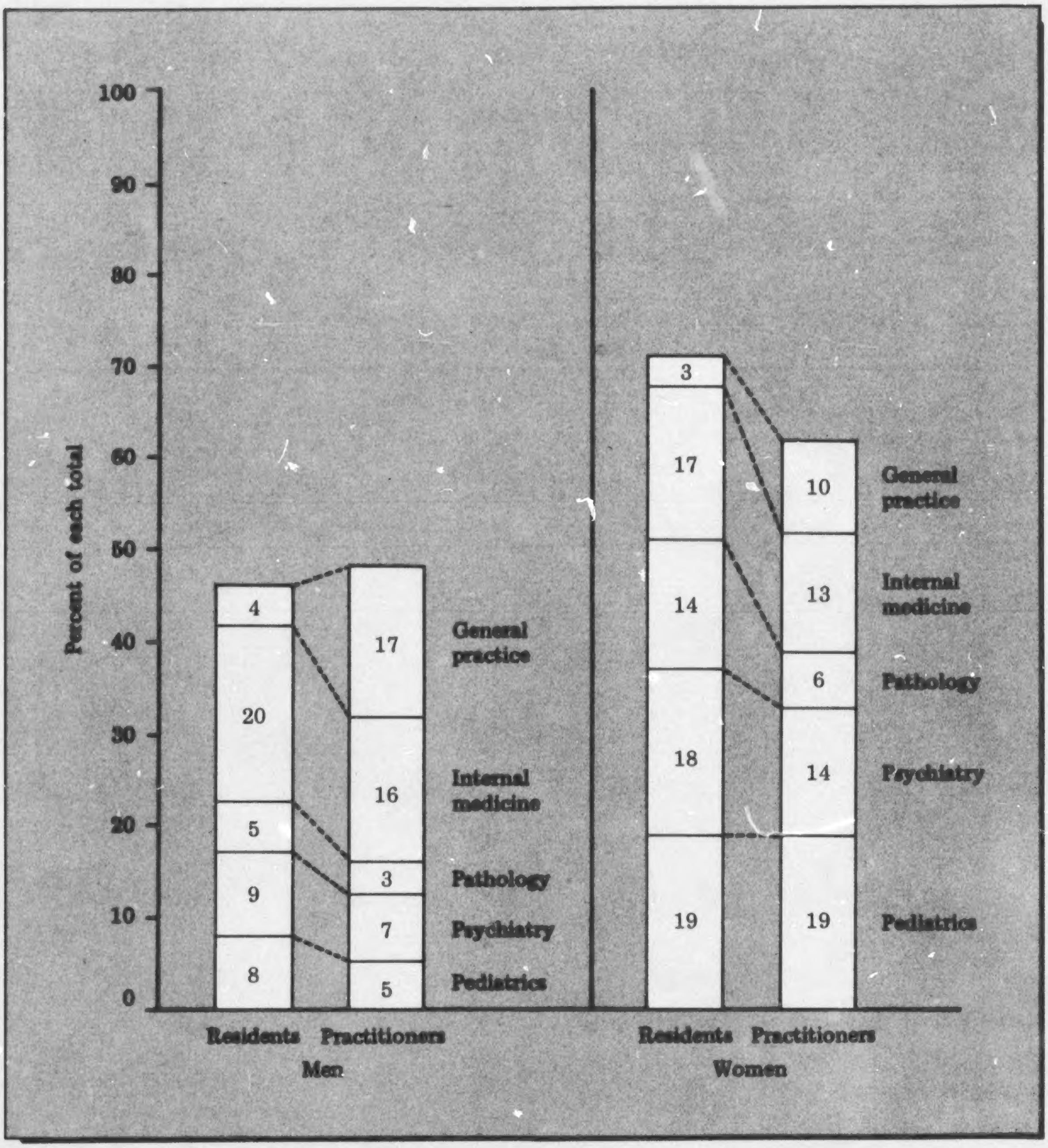
Source: American Medical Association, *Medical Education in the United States, 1973-74,* Supplement to *Journal of the American Medical Association,* Chicago, January 1975, Vol. 231, pp. 39, 59.

For total physicians by specialty—G.A. Roback, *Distribution of Physicians in the U.S., 1973, Regional, State, County and Metropolitan Areas,* American Medical Association, Chicago, 1974, p. 39.

AMA Center for Health Services Research and Development, Special Tabulations on Women Physicians, 1973—AMA Physician Master File (unpublished), American Medical Association, Chicago.

There are marked differences in specialization between men and women physicians.

Figure 49. SPECIALIZATION OF PHYSICIANS IN GRADUATE EDUCATION AND IN PRACTICE: 1973



Between 1960 and 1970, there was a gradual increase in the proportion of women graduates of schools of public health.

Table 50. GRADUATE DEGREES AWARDED BY NORTH AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH BY SEX: 1960-61 THROUGH 1969-70*

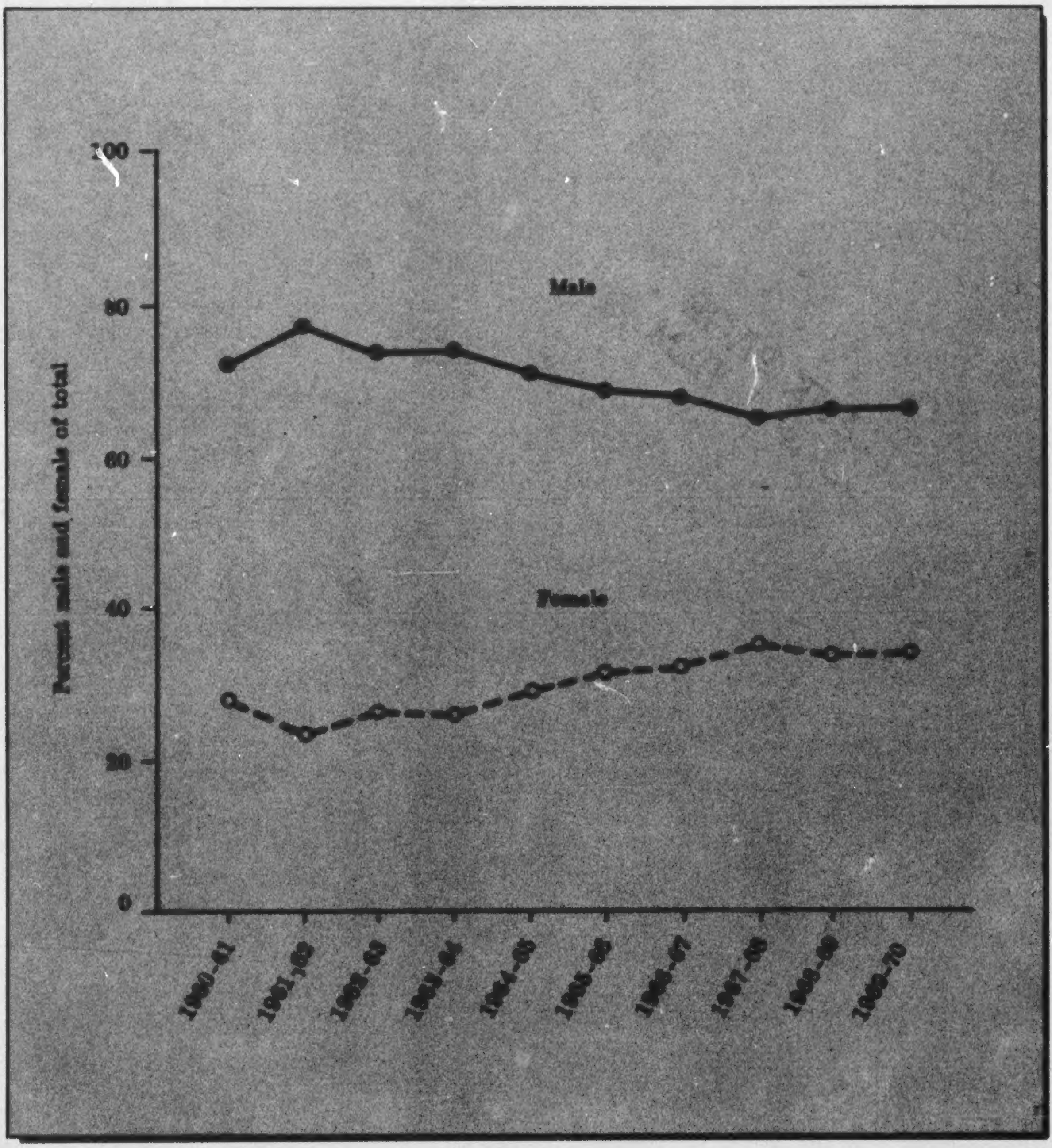
Academic year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
1960-61	770	556	214	27.8
1961-62	802	620	182	22.7
1962-63	851	627	224	26.3
1963-64	998	739	259	25.9
1964-65	1,142	813	329	28.8
1965-66	1,208	831	377	31.2
1966-67	1,169	795	374	31.9
1967-68	1,376	893	483	35.1
1968-69	1,599	1,061	538	33.6
1969-70	1,741	1,148	593	34.1

* Includes the Universities of Toronto and Montreal.

Source: Unpublished data from the American Public Health Association, compiled by M. Matthews.

The proportion of female graduates of schools of public health has fluctuated between 22.7 percent and 35.1 percent of total graduates during the decade year 1960 to 1970.

Figure 50. PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH: 1960 TO 1970



INTERNATIONAL

Table 51. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT ENROLLEES AND GRADUATES IN THE MEDICAL SCIENCES,* BY SEX IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Country and status of student	Year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Australia					
Enrollees	1970	12,844	8,372	4,472	34.8
Graduates	1970	2,179	1,311	868	39.8
Cameroon					
Enrollees	1971	132	116	16	12.1
Graduates	1969	-	-	-	-
Colombia					
Enrollees	1970	7,749	-	-	-
Graduates	1969	939	-	-	-
Finland					
Enrollees	1971	3,638	2,071	1,567	43.1
Graduates	1971	728	414	314	43.1
France					
Enrollees	1971	142,720	-	-	-
Graduates	1966	5,528	3,397	2,131	38.6
Philippines					
Enrollees	1969	24,947	4,743	20,204	81.0
Graduates	1968	4,251	807	3,444	81.0
Poland					
Enrollees	1971	36,766	8,758	28,008	76.2
Graduates	1970	10,564	1,876	8,688	82.2
Sweden					
Enrollees	1971	11,642	6,867	4,775	41.0
Graduates	1971	4,790	1,763	3,027	63.2
United Kingdom					
Enrollees	1969	20,015	13,758	6,257	31.3
Graduates	1970	6,589	4,976	1,613	24.5
U.S.S.R. [1]					
Enrollees	1970	321,023	141,748	179,275	55.8
Graduates	1970	7,800	-	-	-

* Includes anatomy, dentistry, medicine, midwifery, nursing, optometry, osteopathy, pharmacy, physiotherapy, public health and similar subjects.

[1] Includes public health, physical culture and sports.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, *Statistical Yearbook, 1973,* UNESCO Press, Louvain, Belgium 1974.

Figure 51. FEMALE ENROLLEES AND GRADUATES OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

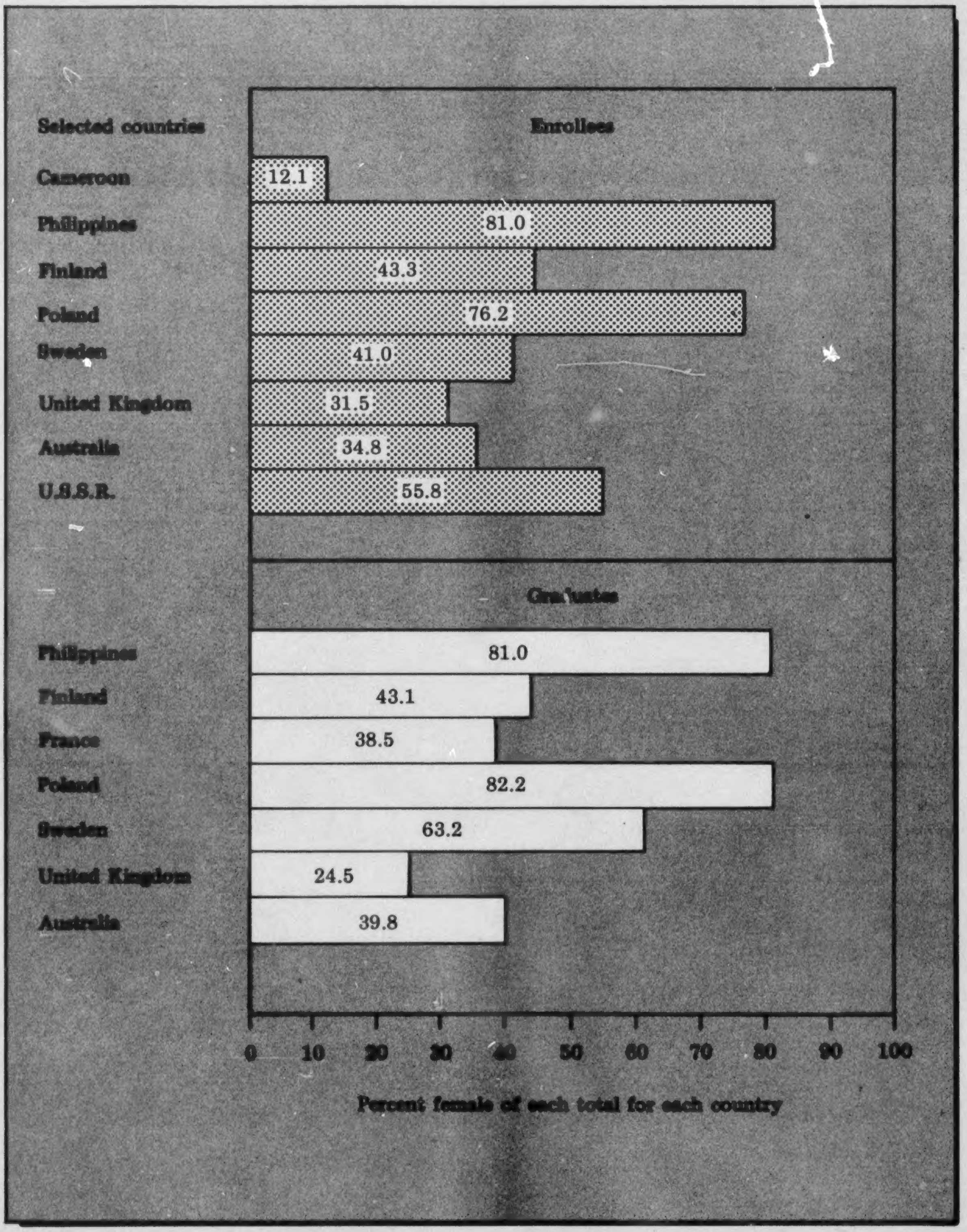


Table 52. TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX OF AUSTRALIA FOR 1971 AND COLOMBIA FOR 1964

Age	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
[illegible]				
	1971			
Total population	12,755,638	6,412,711	6,342,927	49.7
Economically active by age	5,330,488	3,639,639	1,690,849	31.7
Under 15				
15-19	598,921	316,624	282,297	47.1
20-24	813,112	497,515	315,597	38.8
25-29	631,176	454,128	177,048	28.0
30-44	1,618,492	1,140,387	478,105	29.5
45-49	539,662	375,037	164,625	30.5
50-54	426,328	306,044	120,284	28.2
55-59	352,462	266,417	86,045	24.4
60-64	225,427	184,302	41,125	18.2
65 and over	124,908	99,185	25,723	20.6
[illegible]				
	1964*			
Total population	17,484,508	8,614,652	8,869,856	50.7
Economically active by age	5,134,125	4,102,063	1,032,062	20.1
Under 15	227,621	179,534	48,087	21.1
15-19	757,525	554,382	203,143	26.8
20-24	798,632	602,702	195,930	24.5
25-29	660,060	527,104	132,956	20.1
30-44	1,539,565	1,268,236	271,329	17.6
45-49	340,437	282,286	58,151	17.1
50-54	296,237	249,441	46,796	15.8
55-59	181,592	154,524	27,068	14.9
60-64	167,251	142,217	25,034	15.0
65 and over	165,205	141,637	23,568	14.3

* Latest census.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974,* ILO, Geneva, 1974

Table 53. TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX OF FINLAND IN 1970 AND FRANCE IN 1968

Age	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Finland				
	1970			
Total population	4,598,336	2,219,985	2,378,351	51.7
Economically active by age	2,118,257	1,225,666	892,591	42.1
Under 15	379	225	154	40.6
15-19	163,098	94,034	69,064	42.4
20-24	313,614	177,928	135,686	43.3
25-29	265,358	155,694	109,664	41.3
30-44	702,205	414,094	288,111	41.0
45-49	215,028	119,545	95,483	44.4
50-54	170,596	92,717	77,879	45.7
55-59	154,106	85,985	68,121	44.2
60-64	102,214	63,449	38,765	37.9
65 and over	31,659	21,995	9,664	30.5
France				
	1968			
Total population	49,723,000	24,213,000	25,510,000	51.3
Economically active by age	20,641,136	13,514,692	7,126,444	34.5
Under 15				
15-19	1,566,628	917,940	648,688	41.4
20-24	2,751,236	1,598,300	1,152,936	41.9
25-29	2,109,012	1,408,236	700,776	33.2
30-44	6,866,860	4,825,140	2,041,720	29.7
45-49	2,171,760	1,461,108	710,652	32.7
50-54	1,327,164	871,432	455,732	34.3
55-59	1,737,576	1,116,624	620,952	35.7
60-64	1,281,744	821,068	460,676	35.9
65 and over	829,156	494,844	334,312	40.3

Source: International Labour Organization, ***Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974,*** ILO, Geneva, 1974

Table 54. TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY SEX OF THE PHILIPPINES AND POLAND FOR 1970

Age	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Philippines				
	1970			
Total population	36,590,068	18,187,924	18,402,144	50.2
Economically active by age [1]	12,296,583	8,367,851	3,928,732	31.9
Under 15	733,855	458,408	275,447	37.5
15-19	1,519,310	908,399	610,911	40.2
20-24	1,811,072	1,195,826	615,246	33.9
25-29	1,762,777	1,243,733	519,044	29.4
30-49	4,421,999	3,107,535	1,314,464	29.7
50-54	644,914	436,905	208,009	32.2
55-59	540,017	378,367	161,650	29.9
60-64	391,625	283,743	107,882	27.5
65 and over	467,894	353,357	114,537	24.4
Age unknown	3,120	1,578	1,542	49.4
Poland				
	1970			
Total population	32,642,270	15,853,618	16,788,652	51.4
Economically active by sex and age	16,943,848	9,148,810	7,795,038	46.0
Under 15				
15-19	994,377	557,875	436,502	43.9
20-24	2,353,361	1,284,493	1,068,868	45.4
25-29	1,618,677	913,264	705,413	43.6
30-44	5,856,597	3,189,876	2,666,721	45.5
45-49	1,718,590	870,240	848,350	49.3
50-54	1,078,797	552,484	526,313	48.8
55-59	1,176,078	612,914	563,164	47.9
60-64	982,174	561,455	420,719	42.8
65 and over	1,151,520	598,759	552,761	48.0
Age unknown	13,677	7,450	6,227	45.5

[1] Excludes army and institutional households.

Source: International Labour Organization, ***Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974,*** ILO, Geneva, 1974

Table 55. TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR SWEDEN FOR 1970, THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR 1971, AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS FOR 1970

Age	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Sweden				
	1970			
Total population	8,076,903	4,033,937	4,042,966	50.0
Economically active by age [1]	3,412,668	2,205,758	1,206,910	35.4
Under 15				
15-19	171,592	92,798	78,794	45.9
20-24	379,698	208,473	171,225	45.0
25-29	428,969	279,855	149,114	34.8
30-44	1,004,754	660,737	344,017	34.2
45-49	390,475	245,935	144,540	37.0
50-54	371,242	240,291	130,951	35.3
55-59	328,702	223,640	105,062	32.0
60-64	240,830	177,777	63,053	26.2
65 and over	96,406	76,252	20,154	20.9
United Kingdom				
	1971			
Total population	55,514,600	26,952,276	28,562,324	51.5
Economically active by age	25,715,193	16,328,637	9,386,556	36.5
Under 15				
15-19	2,234,298	1,191,460	1,042,838	46.7
20-24	3,181,750	1,916,141	1,265,609	39.8
25-29	2,535,734	1,767,126	768,608	30.3
30-44	7,390,414	4,819,950	2,570,464	34.8
45-49	2,818,117	1,714,402	1,103,715	39.2
50-54	2,531,891	1,545,574	986,317	39.0
55-59	2,423,427	1,537,316	886,111	36.6
60-64	1,773,533	1,295,168	478,365	27.0
65 and over	826,029	541,500	284,529	34.5
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
	1970			
Total population [2]	241,720,134	111,399,377	130,320,757	53.9
Economically active population by sex [3]	117,027,575	57,990,328	59,037,247	50.5

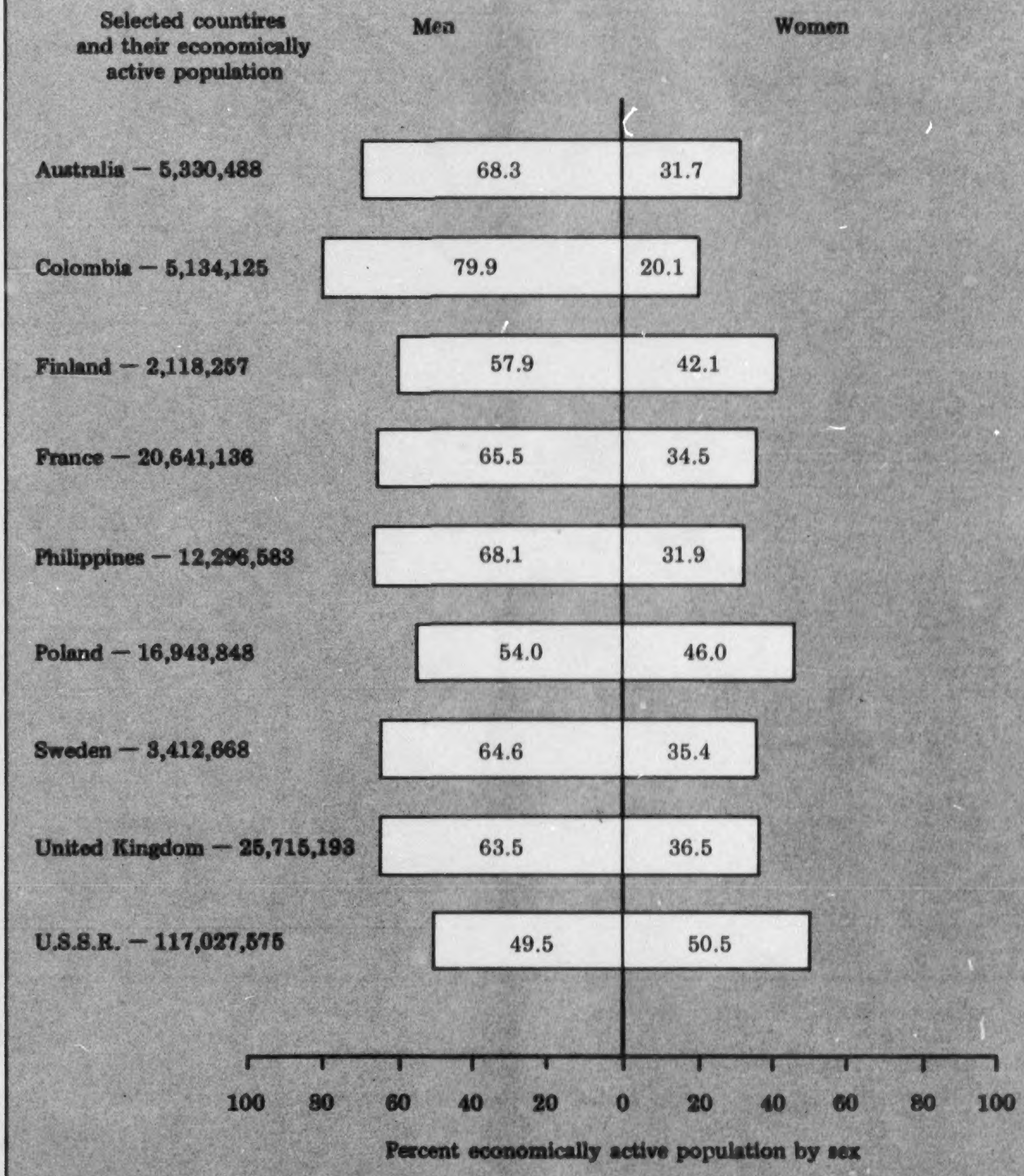
[1] Excludes persons on compulsory military service and people seeking work for the first time.

[2] De jure population.

[3] Breakdown by age not available.

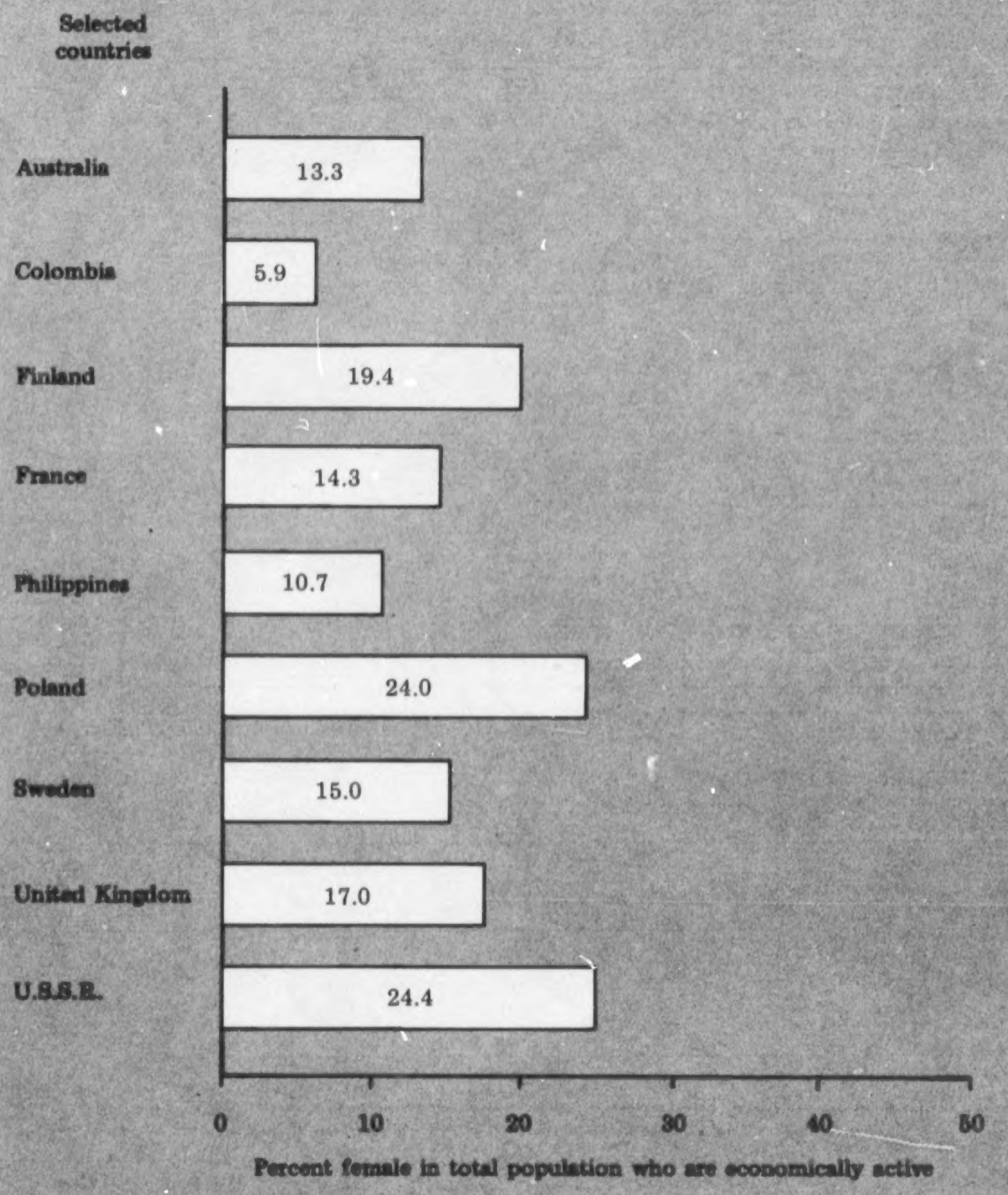
Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974*, ILO, Geneva, 1974

Figure 52. THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, BY SEX



(See Tables 52 through 55)

Figure 53. PERCENT OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE FEMALES IN TOTAL POPULATIONS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES



(See Tables 52 through 56)

Table 56. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND BY OCCUPATION IN AUSTRALIA BY SEX: 1971

Industry and occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Industry	1971			
Total	5,330,488	3,639,639	1,690,849	31.7
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing	386,407	318,218	68,189	17.7
Mining and quarry	76,023	70,447	5,576	7.3
Manufacturing	1,215,618	903,274	312,344	25.7
Electricity, gas and water	91,252	83,750	7,502	8.2
Construction	412,229	391,808	20,421	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,102,179	641,919	460,260	41.8
Transport, storage, and communication	375,198	316,715	58,483	15.6
Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services	363,418	205,419	157,999	43.5
Community, social and personal services	1,001,221	505,937	495,284	49.5
Activities not adequately described	216,883	149,039	67,844	31.3
Persons seeking work for the first time	16,061	8,237	7,824	48.7
Unemployed	73,999	44,876	29,123	39.4
Occupation	1971			
Total	5,330,488	3,639,639	1,690,849	31.7
Professional, technical and related workers	536,508	309,329	227,179	42.3
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	348,874	306,842	42,032	12.0
Clerical workers	830,408	300,712	529,696	63.9
Sales workers	421,886	217,991	203,895	48.3
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	403,906	341,128	62,778	15.5
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	33,887	33,797	90	0.3
Workers in transport and communication occupations	290,790	251,033	39,757	13.7
Craftsmen, prod.-process workers and laborers n.e.c.	1,680,691	1,456,850	223,841	13.3
Service, sport and recreation workers	387,562	144,371	243,191	62.7
Workers not classifiable by occupation	240,720	161,868	78,852	32.8
Members of the armed forces	65,196	62,605	2,591	4.0
Persons seeking work for the first time	16,061	8,237	7,824	48.7
Unemployed	73,999	44,876	29,123	39.4

Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974*, ILO, Geneva, 1974, pp. 134-5, 232-3.

Table 57. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND BY OCCUPATION IN COLOMBIA BY SEX: 1974 AND 1964

Industry and occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Industry	1970 [1]			
Total	6,225,800	4,574,738	1,651,062	26.5
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing [2]	2,400,046	2,252,601	147,445	6.2
Mining and quarrying	329,966	29,278	3,718	11.3
Manufacturing	961,264	613,472	347,792	36.2
Construction	259,616	247,950	11,666	4.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	31,752	27,906	3,846	12.1
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	849,199	517,403	331,796	39.0
Transport, storage and communication	259,616	235,142	24,474	9.4
Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services	94,632	69,079	25,553	27.0
Community, social and personal services	1,336,679	581,907	754,772	56.5
Occupation	1964 [3]			
Total	5,134,125	4,102,063	1,032,062	20.1
Professional, technical and related workers	201,424	106,174	95,250	47.3
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	134,420	114,475	19,945	14.8
Clerical workers	236,795	152,447	84,348	35.6
Sales workers	288,854	215,157	73,697	25.5
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	2,426,699	2,320,295	106,404	4.4
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	42,612	31,017	11,595	27.2
Workers in transport and communication occupations	154,584	152,709	1,875	1.2
Craftsmen, prod.process workers and laborers n.e.c.	895,825	714,267	181,558	20.3
Service, sport and recreation workers	574,480	146,183	428,297	74.6
Workers not classifiable by occupation	178,432	149,339	29,093	16.3

[1] Based on estimates from a household survey.

[2] Excludes subsistance agriculture.

[3] Last census.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974,* ILO, Geneva, 1974, pp. 62, 63, 160, 161.

Table 58. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND BY OCCUPATION IN FINLAND BY SEX: 1970

Industry and occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Industry	1970			
Total[1]	2,113,087	1,222,122	890,965	42.2
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	429,010	286,704	142,306	33.2
Mining and quarrying	7,008	6,105	903	12.9
Manufacturing	524,100	327,276	196,824	37.6
Electricity, gas and water	18,398	15,430	2,968	16.1
Construction	176,786	164,375	12,411	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	328,131	120,341	207,790	63.3
Transport, storage and communication	150,185	115,674	34,511	23.0
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	71,717	27,121	44,596	62.2
Community, social and personal services	383,886	141,773	242,113	63.1
Activities not adequately described	23,866	17,323	6,543	36.4
Occupation	1970			
Total	2,118,257	1,225,666	892,591	42.1
Professional, technical and related workers	251,470	119,605	131.865	52.4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	209,940	61,448	148,492	70.7
Clerical workers				
Sales workers	173,505	71,902	101,603	58.6
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	425,622	284,085	141,537	33.3
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	6,915	6,715	200	2.9
Workers in transport and communication occupations	151,915	120,765	31,150	20.5
Craftsmen, production-process workers and laborers n.e.c.	661,224	505,694	155,530	23.5
Service, sport and recreation workers	222,472	42,663	179,809	80.8
Workers not classifiable by occupation	6,927	4,604	2,323	33.5
Members of the armed forces	8,267	8,185	82	1.0

[1] Due to information transmittal problems, total in industry is approximate.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974,* ILO, Geneva, 1974, pp. 114-15, 210-11.

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Table 59. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND BY OCCUPATION IN FRANCE BY SEX: 1973 AND 1968

Industry and occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Industry	1973[1]			
Total	21,971,400			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,559,600			
Mining and quarrying	193,400			
Manufacturing	5,882,700			
Electricity, gas and water	171,000			
Construction	1,996,100			
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	3,421,100			
Transport, storage and communication	1,129,600			
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,180,800			
Community, social and personal services	4,693,000			
Persons on compulsory military service	294,500			
Unemployed	449,600			
Occupation	1968[2]			
Total	20,439,160	13,315,640	7,123,520	34.9
Professional, technical and related workers	2,330,540	1,322,460	1,008,080	43.3
Administrative and managerial workers	555,380	489,540	65,840	11.9
Clerical and related workers	2,384,080	894,320	1,489,760	62.5
Sales workers	1,556,760	777,020	779,740	50.1
Service workers	1,714,940	511,340	1,203,600	70.2
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters	3,128,200	2,129,880	998,320	31.9
Production and related workers, transport equipment, operators and laborers	7,066,800	6,004,420	1,062,380	15.0
Workers not classifiable by occupation	1,024,060	713,480	310,580	30.3
Members of the armed forces	241,480	235,620	5,860	2.4
Unemployed	436,920	237,560	199,360	45.6

[1] Official estimates. Participation by sex not available.

[2] Based on 25 percent census sample.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974*, ILO, Geneva, 1974, pp. 114-15, 210-11

Table 60. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND BY OCCUPATION IN THE PHILIPPINES BY SEX: 1970

Industry and occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Industry	1970[1]			
Total	12,296,583	8,367,851	3,928,732	32.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	6,332,071	5,099,809	1,232,262	19.5
Mining and quarrying	52,669	49,886	2,786	5.3
Manufacturing	1,401,781	639,383	762,398	54.4
Construction	461,132	457,716	3,416	0.7
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	33,877	32,536	1,341	4.0
Commerce	861,975	389,565	472,410	54.8
Transport, storage and communication	512,283	500,985	11,298	2.2
Services	1,927,025	845,701	1,081,324	56.1
Activities not adequatly described	188,858	141,557	47,301	25.0
Persons seeking work for the first time	524,912	210,713	314,199	59.9
Occupation	1970			
Total	12,296,583	8,367,851	3,928,732	32.0
Professional, technical and related workers	667,916	288,603	379,313	56.8
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	139,722	99,870	39,852	28.5
Clerical workers	382,626	237,299	145,327	38.0
Sales workers	798,728	344,336	454,392	56.9
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	6,252,742	5,028,361	1,224,381	19.6
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	33,807	33,284	523	1.6
Workers in transport and communication occupations	513,161	505,228	7,933	1.5
Craftsmen, production-process workers and laborers n.e.c.	1,701,082	976,734	724,348	42.6
Service, sport and recreation workers	893,712	303,554	590,158	66.0
Workers not classified by occupation	388,175	339,869	48,306	12.4
Persons seeking work for the first time	524,912	210,713	314,199	59.9

[1] Excludes armed forces and institutional households.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974,* ILO, Geneva, 1974, pp. 98-99, 196-197.

Table 61. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND BY OCCUPATION IN POLAND BY SEX: 1970

Industry and occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Industry	1970 [1]			
Total	16,943,848	9,148,810	7,795,038	46.0
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (excl. sea fishing)	6,543,275	2,957,649	3,585,626	54.8
Coal mining	375,070	331,211	43,859	11.7
Other mining and quarrying, manufacturing, gas production and sea fishing	4,213,323	2,607,787	1,605,536	38.1
Electricity and water	111,032	91,003	20,029	18.0
Construction	1,125,509	962,800	162,709	14.5
Wholesale and retail trade; restaurants	1,040,265	325,783	714,482	68.7
Transport, storage and communication	1,067,906	851,194	216,712	20.3
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	85,209	23,725	61,484	72.2
Community, social and personal services; hotels	2,382,259	997,658	1,384,601	58.1
Occupation	1970 [1]			
Total	16,943,848	9,148,810	7,795,038	46.0
Professional, technical and related workers	1,325,900	665,905	659,995	49.8
Administrative and managerial workers	163,135	118,983	44,152	27.1
Clerical and related workers	1,500,054	596,047	904,007	60.3
Sales workers	331,204	50,457	280,747	84.8
Service workers	951,725	228,184	723,541	76.1
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters	6,191,811	2,685,717	3,506,094	56.6
Production and related workers, transport equipment, operators and laborers	5,558,240	4,184,688	1,373,552	24.7
Workers not classifiable by occupation	921,779	618,829	302,950	32.9

[1] Excludes people seeking employment.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974,* ILO, Geneva, 1974, pp. 126-27, 222-23.

Table 62. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND BY OCCUPATION IN SWEDEN BY SEX: 1973

Industry and occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Industry	1973 [1]			
Total	3,613,000	2,256,400	1,356,600	37.5
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	272,000	208,900	63,200	23.2
Mining and quarrying	18,300	17,500	800	4.4
Manufacturing	1,052,600	807,000	245,600	23.3
Electricity, gas and water	27,700	23,200	4,400	15.9
Construction	304,300	290,300	14,000	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	502,100	252,100	250,000	49.8
Transport, storage and communication	244,900	192,400	52,500	21.4
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	185,500	102,400	83,100	44.8
Community, social and personal services	1,005,500	362,500	642,900	64.0
Occupation	1973 [1]			
Total	3,613,000	2,256,400	1,356,600	37.5
Professional, technical and related workers	754,500	422,700	331,700	44.0
Administrative and managerial workers	78,200	69,900	8,300	10.6
Clerical and related workers	404,400	91,400	313,000	77.4
Sales workers	321,900	180,600	141,300	43.9
Service workers	389,500	98,700	290,900	74.7
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters	274,500	212,500	62,000	22.6
Production and related workers, transport equipment, operators and laborers	1,372,000	1,162,600	209,500	15.3
Members of the armed forces	18,100	18,100	-	-

[1] Estimates based on labor force sample survey—persons 16-74 working at least 20 hours a week.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974,* ILO, Geneva, 1974, pp. 130-31, 226-27.

Table 63. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND BY OCCUPATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM* AND IN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS** BY SEX

Industry and occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
United Kingdom				
Industry	1966 [1]			
Total	24,856,500	15,993,850	8,862,650	35.7
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	779,820	661,820	118,000	15.1
Mining and quarrying	579,390	559,700	19,690	3.4
Manufacturing	8,614,460	5,910,280	2,704,180	31.4
Construction	1,947,110	1,845,030	102,080	5.2
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	417,510	364,000	53,510	12.8
Commerce	3,989,390	1,988,740	2,000,650	50.2
Transport, storage and communication	1,651,950	1,383,220	268,730	16.3
Services	6,711,350	3,195,290	3,516,060	52.4
Activities not adequately described	165,520	85,770	79,750	48.2
Occupation	1971 [2]			
Total	25,002,600	15,866,500	9,136,100	36.5
Professional, technical and related workers	2,778,700	1,721,700	1,057,000	38.0
Administrative and managerial workers	948,700	868,800	79,900	8.4
Clerical and related workers	4,476,400	1,781,400	2,695,000	60.2
Sales workers	2,252,000	1,190,400	1,061,600	47.1
Service workers	2,949,700	885,900	2,063,800	70.0
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters	752,500	649,500	103,000	13.7
Production and related workers, transport equipment, operators and laborers	9,971,200	8,284,400	1,686,800	16.9
Workers not classifiable by occupation	626,200	248,000	378,200	60.4
Members of the armed forces	247,200	236,400	10,800	4.4
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
Industry	1970			
Total	117,027,575	57,990,328	59,037,247	50.5
Productive sectors				
Agriculture	30,761,092	14,652,202	16,108,890	52.4
Industry, construction, transport and communication	52,771,253	31,812,592	20,958,661	39.7
Trade, public dining, material-technical supply	7,883,999	2,085,673	5,798,326	73.6
Other productive branches	638,090	308,376	329,714	51.7
Non-productive sectors				
Education, cultural institutions, scientific and research institutes, public health	16,591,916	4,709,257	11,882,659	71.6
Administration, communal and housing services, banking and insurance	7,964,934	4,236,013	3,728,921	46.8
Activities not adequately described	416,291	186,215	230,076	55.3

* Excludes Northern Ireland

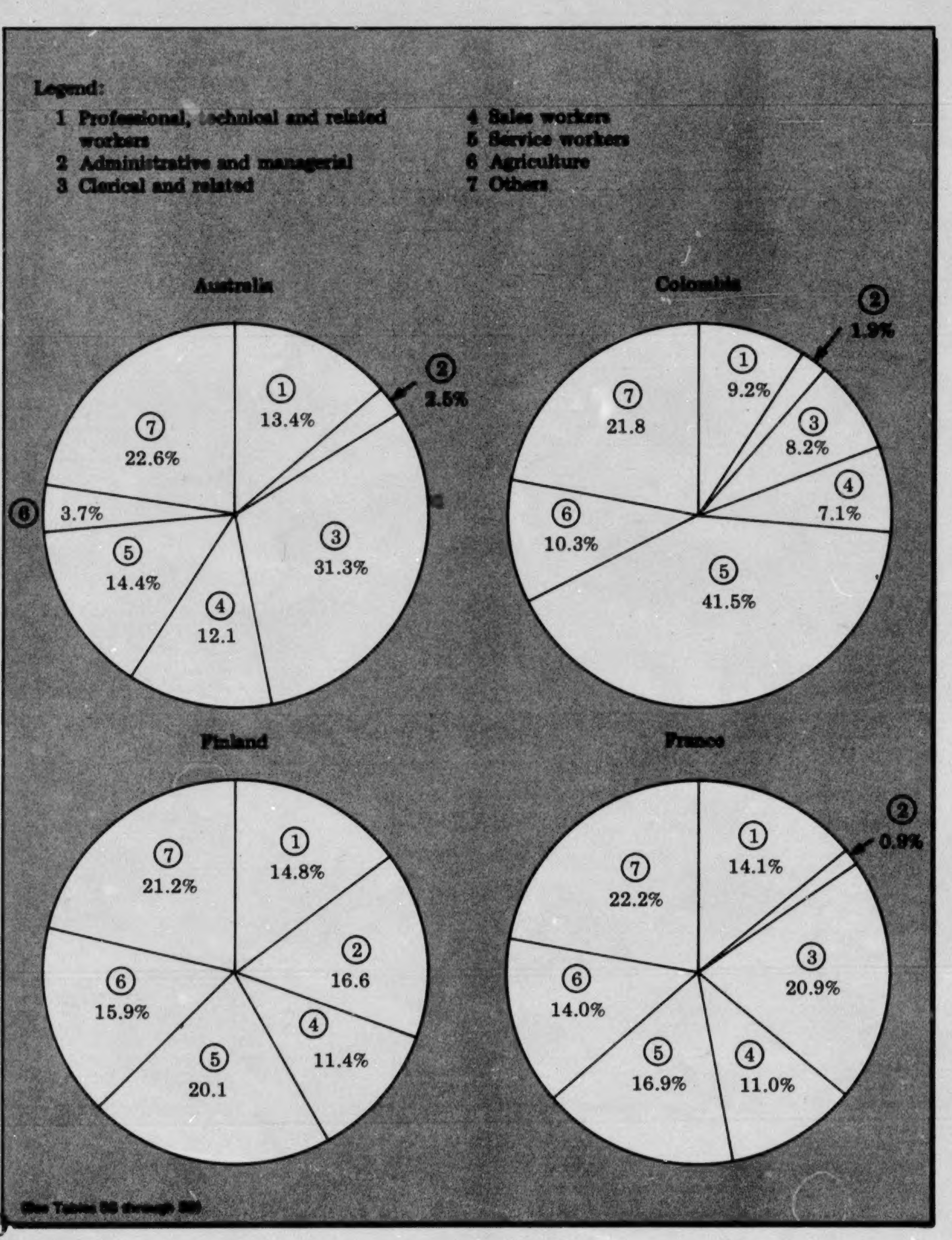
** Not available by occupation.

[1] Based on 10 percent sample census.

[2] Based on 1 percent sample tabulation of census returns.

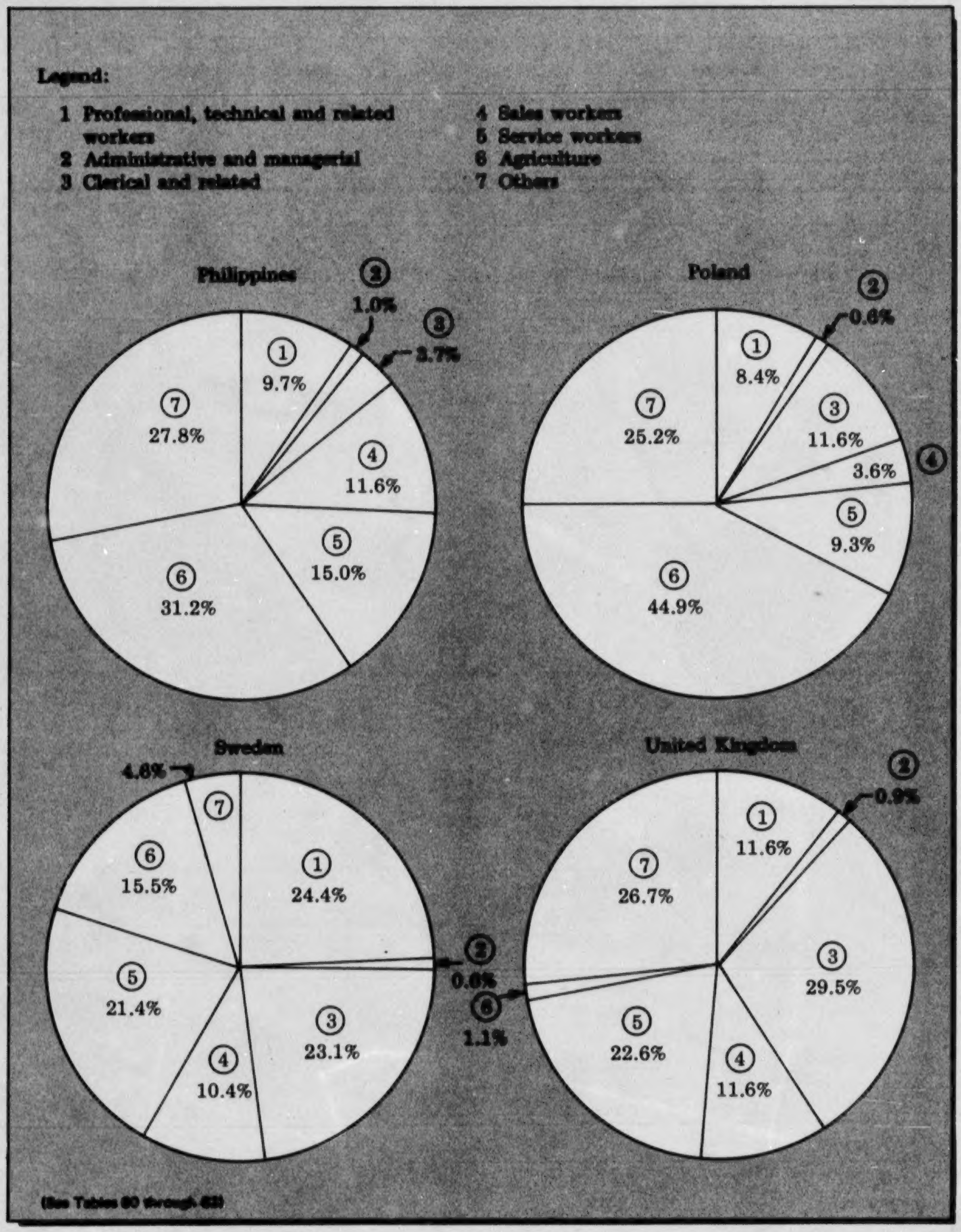
Source: International Labour Organization, *Yearbook for Labour Statistics 1974*, ILO, Geneva, 1974, pp. 132-33, 228-29 (United Kingdom), pp. 138-39 (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Figure 54. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES



(See Tables [illegible] through [illegible])

Figure 55. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES*



(See Tables 60 through 63)

Table 64a. HOSPITAL MEDICAL, DENTAL, NURSING AND MIDWIFERY STAFF, BY SEX IN ENGLAND: 1972

Occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Medical	25,469	21,648	3,821	15.0
Dental	1,007	914	93	9.2
Nursing	285,944	32,616	253,328	88.6
Midwives	16,467		16,467	100.0

Table 64b. HOSPITAL STAFF BY NATURE OF CONTRACT AND SEX: 1972

Occupation and contract	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Medical (all staff)	25,469	21,648	3,821	15.0
Whole-time	18,218	15,264	2,954	16.2
Part-time	5,945	5,194	751	12.6
Honorary	1,306	1,190	116	8.9
Nursing staff	285,944	32,616	253,328	88.6
Whole-time	180,937	30,251	150,686	83.3
Part-time	105,007	2,365	102,642	97.8
Midwifery staff	16,467	-	16,467	100.0
Whole-time	12,627	-	12,627	100.0
Part-time	3,840	-	3,840	100.0

Source: Department of Health and Social Security, *Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for England, 1973,* Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1973.

Figure 56. PERCENT FEMALES ON HOSPITAL STAFFS BY OCCUPATION IN ENGLAND: 1972

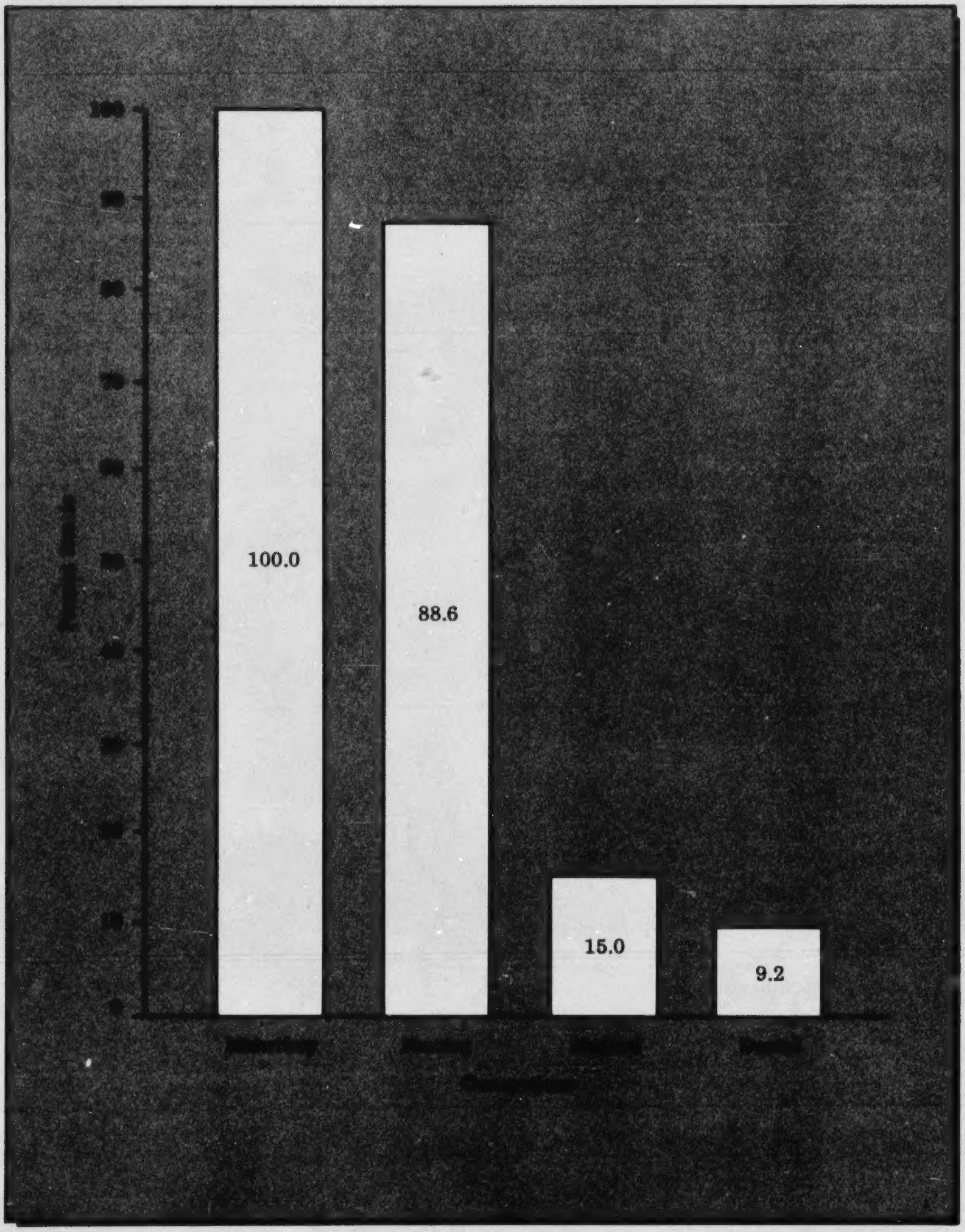


Table 65. GENERAL MEDICAL AND DENTAL PRACTITIONERS IN ENGLAND, BY AGE AND SEX: 1972

Age	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Medical practitioners			
All ages	21,029	18,291	2,738	13.0
Under 30	1,289	999	290	22.5
30-39	4,732	4,034	698	14.8
40-49	6,596	5,650	946	14.3
50-59	5,388	4,810	578	10.7
60-65 and over	3,024	2,798	226	7.5
	Dental practitioners			
All ages	10,750	9,878	872	8.1
Under 30	2,440	2,158	282	11.6
30-39	2,920	2,652	268	9.2
40-49	2,576	2,394	182	7.1
50-59	1,780	1,685	95	5.3
60-65 and over	1,034	989	45	4.4

Source: Department of Health and Social Security, *Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for England, 1973*, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1973.

Figure 57. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE MEDICAL AND DENTAL PRACTITIONERS IN ENGLAND, BY AGE: 1972

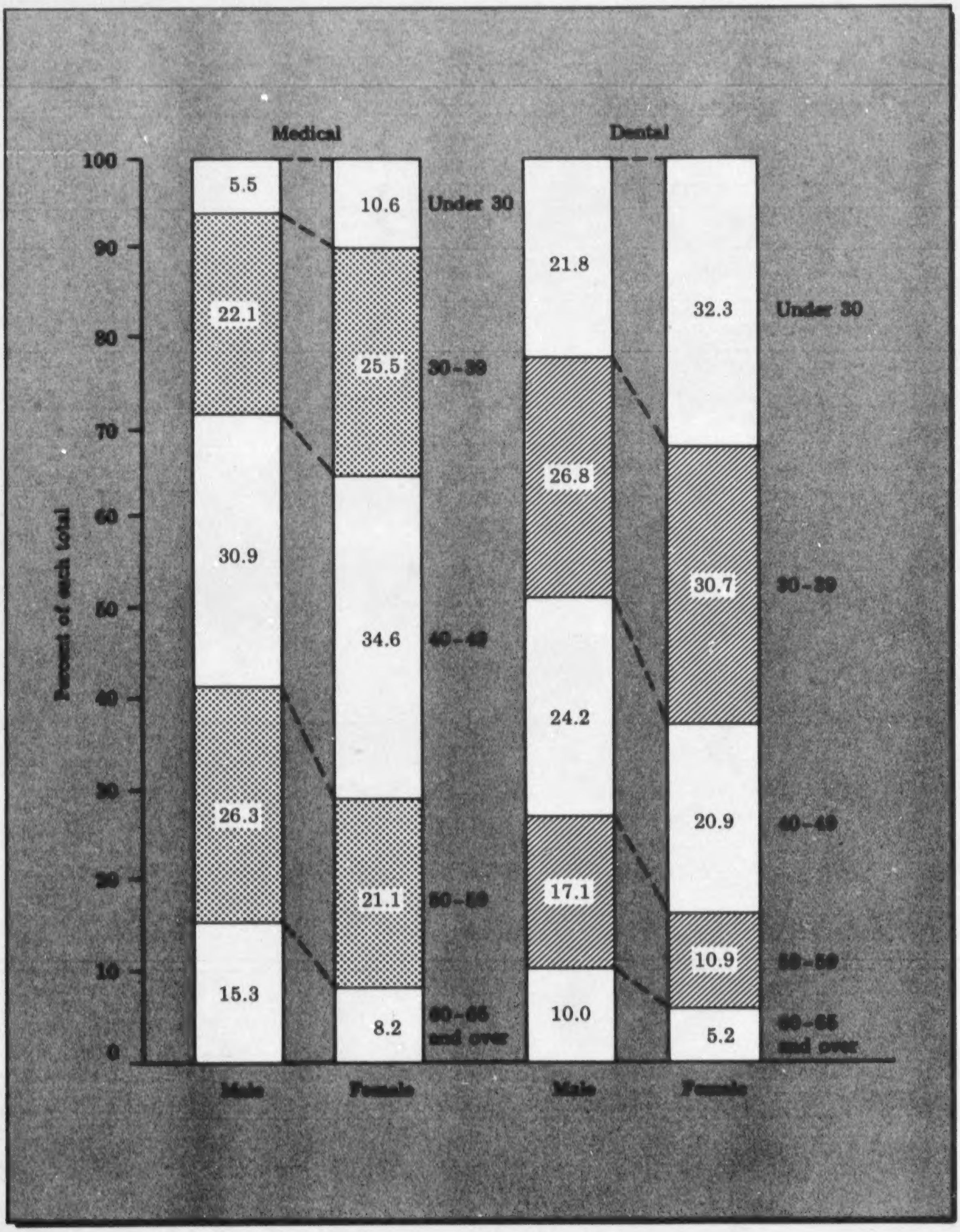


Table 66. PHYSICIANS IN FINLAND BY SPECIALTY AND SEX: 1973

Specialty	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All specialties	2,759	2,100	659	23.9
Surgery	432	422	10	2.3
Internal diseases	404	347	57	13.9
Obstetrics and gynecology	230	186	44	19.1
Radiology	219	173	46	21.0
Ear, nose, throat diseases	112	99	13	11.6
Pediatrics	204	96	108	53.4
Neurology, psychiatry	258	191	67	25.6
Pulmonary diseases, tuberculosis	145	87	58	40.0
Ophthalmology	150	87	63	42.0
Anesthesiology	120	76	44	36.7
Dermatology and venereal disease	61	26	35	57.4
Child psychiatry	38	4	34	89.5
Public health and work medicine	168	126	42	25.0
Other fields	218	180	38	17.8

Source: Elina Haavio-Mannila, "Sex Roles Among Physicians and Dentists in Scandanavia," Unpublished paper for presentation at the International Conference on Women in Health, June 16-18, 1975, Pan American Health Organization, Washington, D.C., from unpublished material of the Finnish Medical Association.

Figure 58. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE PHYSICIANS IN SPECIALTIES IN FINLAND: 1973

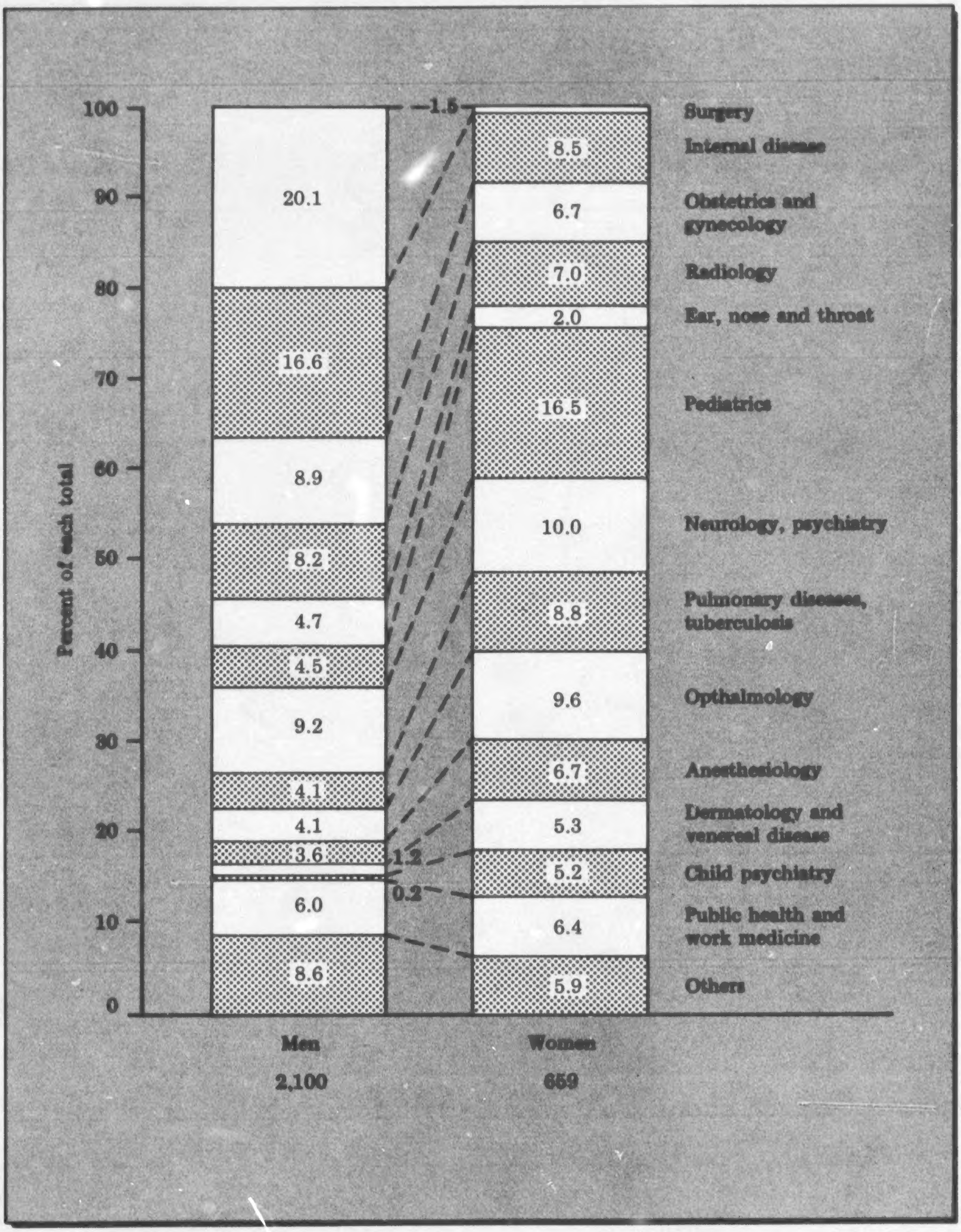


Table 67. PROPORTION OF FEMALES AMONG PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS IN SWEDEN AND FINLAND: FOR SELECTED YEARS

Year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
[illegible]				
	Physicians			
1950	4,915	4,470	445	9.1
1955	5,840	5,169	671	11.5
1960	7,095	6,128	967	13.6
1965	8,696	7,364	1,332	15.3
1970	11,100	9,238	1,862	16.8
	Dentists			
1954	3,899	2,924	975	25.0
1960	5,483	4,057	1,426	26.0
1965	6,380	4,657	1,723	27.0
1970	7,301	5,330	1,971	27.0
[illegible]				
	Physicians			
1945	1,563	1,329	234	15.0
1950	2,034	1,607	427	21.0
1955	2,381	1,857	524	22.0
1960	2,915	2,274	641	22.0
1965	3,693	2,807	886	24.0
1970	4,961	3,622	1,339	27.0
1973-75	6,432	4,631	1,801	28.0
	Dentists			
1945	1,078	270	808	75.0
1950	1,317	303	1,014	77.0
1954	1,527	351	1,176	77.0
1960	1,833	422	1,411	77.0
1965	2,240	582	1,658	74.0
1970	2,756	772	1,984	72.0
1974	3,249	975	2,274	70.0

Source: Elina Haavio-Mannila, "Sex Roles Among Physician and Dentists In Scandinavia", Unpublished paper for presentation at the International Conference on Women In Health, June 16-18, 1975, Pan American Health Organization, Washington, D.C., taken from the following sources:

National Board of Health and Welfare, *Public Health in Sweden*, 1957-58, Stockholm, 1959-70.

National Board of Health and Welfare, *Public Health In Sweden, 1971*, Stockholm, 1973.

The *Journal of the Medical Association of Finland*, Statistical Yearbook of Finland, XI *Public Health and Medical Care*, Helsinki, 1970.

Figure 59. PERCENT FEMALE AMONG PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS IN SWEDEN AND FINLAND, BY SELECTED YEARS

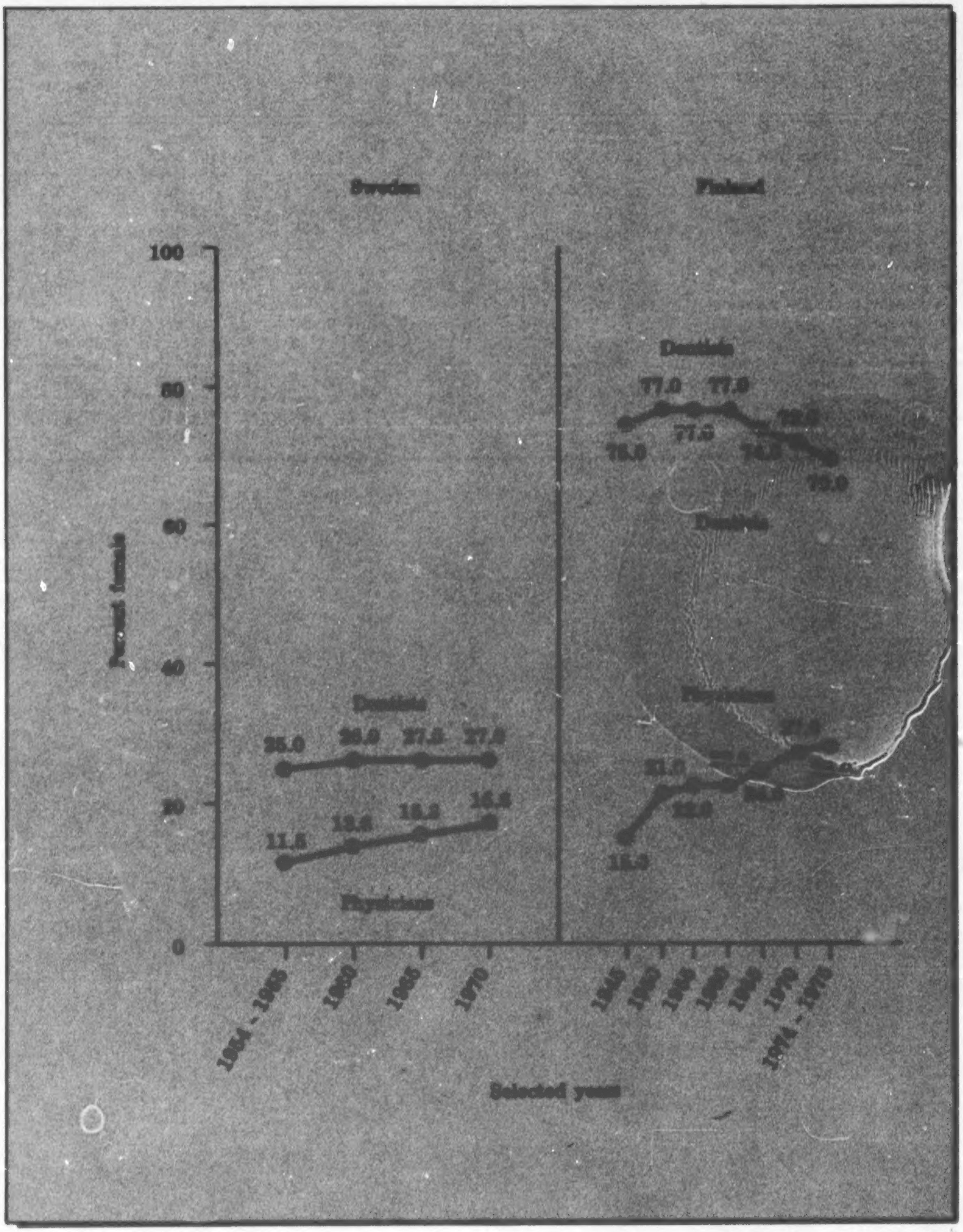


Table 68. EMPLOYED PERSONS IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX IN SWEDEN: 1970

Occupation	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All occupations	187,309	27,954	159,355	85.1
Physicians	10,401	8,537	1,864	17.9
Dentists	5,779	4,223	1,556	26.9
Veterinarians	780	726	54	6.9
Nurses	28,517	217	28,300	99.2
Auxiliary nurses at somatic hospitals	94,304	3,023	91,281	96.8
Nursing personnel at mental hospitals	15,363	5,649	9,714	63.2
Midwives	1,513	-	1,513	100.0
Dental assistants	9,550	-	9,550	100.0
X-ray and laboratory assistants	9,761	2,943	6,818	69.9
Pharmacists	3,465	806	2,659	76.7
Physiotherapists and masseurs	6,921	990	5,931	85.7
Health care inspectors	955	840	115	12.0

Source: National Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Abstract of Sweden 1973,* Stockholm, 1973, p. 59.

Table 69. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS, BY SEX IN SWEDEN: 1972

Age group	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All ages	12,784	10,371	2,413	18.9
Under 24	3	1	2	66.7
25-29	1,346	965	381	28.3
30-34	2,218	1,719	499	22.5
35-39	1,941	1,528	413	21.3
40-44	1,705	1,390	315	18.5
45-49	1,377	1,129	248	18.0
50-54	1,182	965	217	18.4
55-59	861	743	118	13.7
60-64	770	698	72	9.4
65-69	527	475	52	9.9
70 and over	854	758	96	11.2

Source: Socialstyrelsen, *Lakarkaren (physicians) 1972,* Stockholm, 1973, Tabell 2.

Table 70. SPECIALIZATION OF PHYSICIANS IN SWEDEN BY SEX: 1972

Specialty	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All specialties	8,028	6,966	1,062	13.2
Selected specialties	5,081	4,367	714	14.5
Anesthesiology	191	143	48	25.1
Pediatrics	522	401	121	23.2
Internal medicine	1,636	1,415	221	13.5
Obstetrics and gynecology	557	451	106	19.0
Pathology	108	98	10	9.3
Psychiatry	484	339	145	30.0
Radiology	500	474	26	5.2
General surgery	1,083	1,046	37	3.4

Source: Socialstyrelsen, *Lakarkaren (Physicians) 1972*, Stockholm, 1973, Tabell 10:1 and 10:2.

Figure 60. PERCENT MALES AND FEMALES IN SELECTED SPECIALTIES IN SWEDEN: 1972

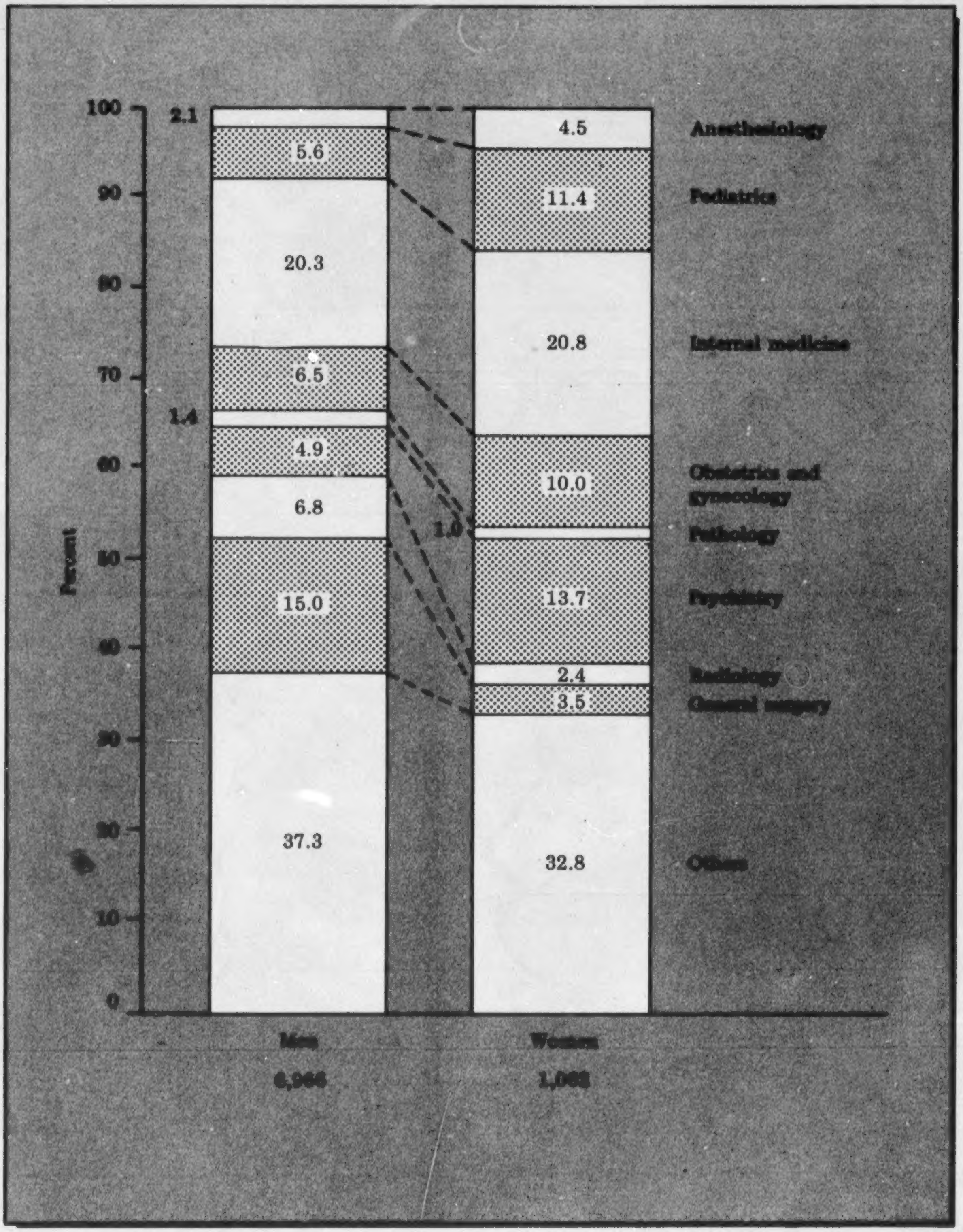


Table 71. EMPLOYED PERSONS IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS IN POLAND AND U.S.S.R., BY SEX: FOR SELECTED YEARS

Occupation	Year	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Poland					
Physicians	1960	28,708	17,683	11,025	38.4
	1967	43,086	23,224	19,862	46.1
Dentists	1960	9,316	2,046	7,270	78.0
	1967	12,300	2,344	9,956	80.9
Pharmacists	1960	7,924	2,068	5,856	73.9
	1967	11,008	2,386	8,622	78.3
Source: Main Statistics Office of the Polish People's Republic, *Annual Statistical Handbook on Health*, Warsaw, 1969, p. 493.					
U.S.S.R.					
Physicians	1959	337,910	72,429	265,481	78.6
	1970	566,290	149,121	417,169	73.7
Dentists	1959	31,694	5,534	26,160	82.5
	1970	61,590	13,904	47,686	77.4
Feldshers*	1959	365,538	59,428	306,110	83.7
	1970	436,964	74,770	362,194	82.9
Pharmacists	1959	59,321	2,976	56,345	95.0
	1970	102,815	5,274	97,541	94.9
Nurses	1959	692,649	3,190	689,459	99.5
	1970	1,286,720	11,487	1,275,233	99.1

* A paramedic prepared to perform certain functions in the area of primary care.

Source: Central Statistical Administration, *Results of the 1970 All-Union Census: Occupational Distribution of the Population of the USSR,* Moscow, 1973, p. 21, 1968.

Figure 61. PERCENTAGE FEMALES IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS IN POLAND: 1967 AND U.S.S.R.: 1970

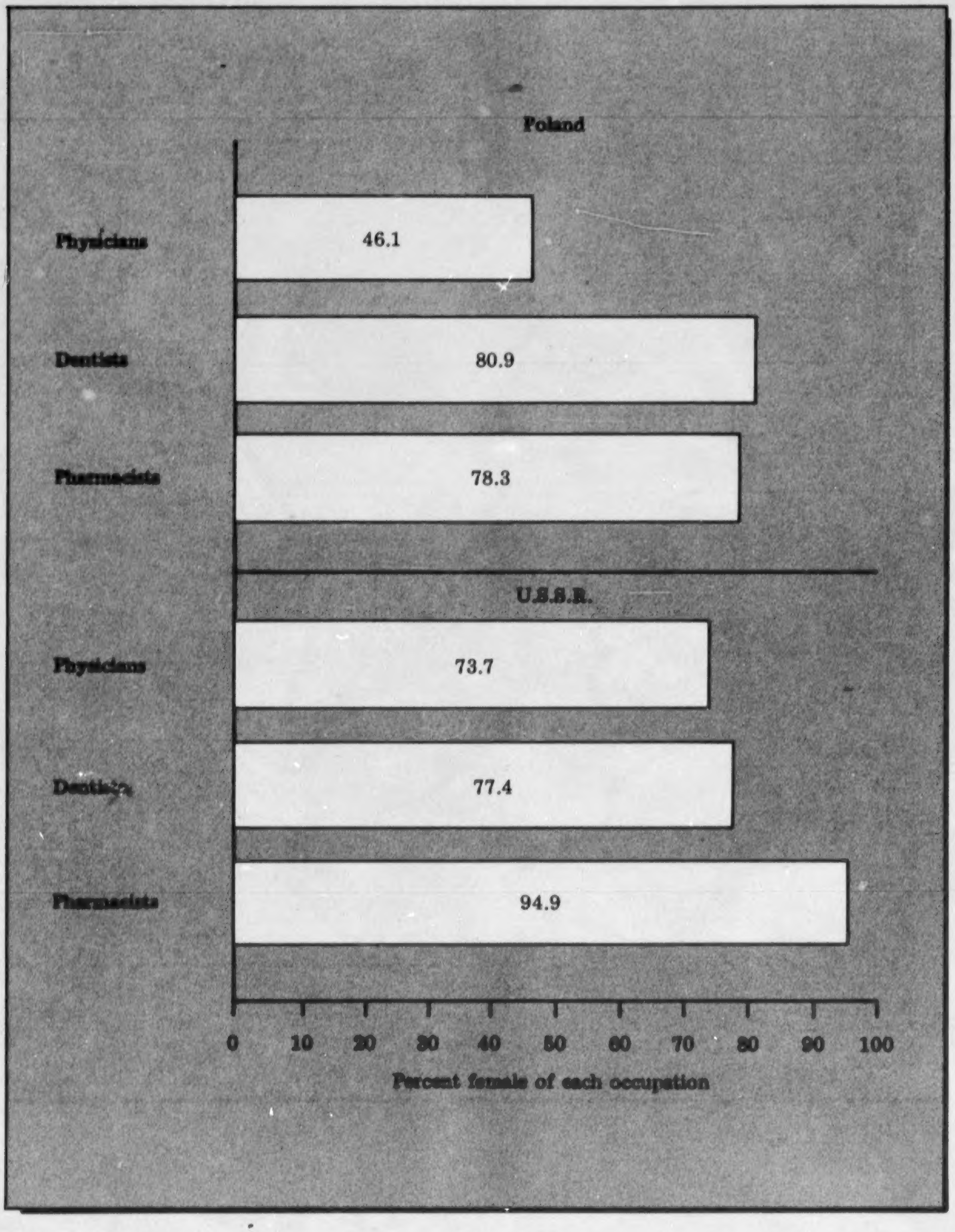


Table 72. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS BY AGE AND SEX IN FINLAND FOR 1960

Age	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
		Physicians		
All ages	2,584	1,980	604	23.4
Under 20 to 24	5	5	0	0.0
25-34	813	611	202	24.8
35-44	733	517	216	29.5
45-54	538	432	106	19.7
55-64	327	268	59	18.0
65 and over	168	147	21	12.5
		Dentists		
All ages	1,656	383	1,273	76.9
Under 20 to 24	14	2	12	85.7
25-34	470	127	343	73.0
35-44	373	82	291	78.0
45-54	521	107	414	79.5
55-64	182	23	159	87.4
65 and over	96	42	54	56.3
		Pharmacists		
All ages	3,645	517	3,128	85.8
Under 20 to 24	616	38	578	93.8
25-34	1,171	59	1,112	95.0
35-44	897	139	758	84.5
45-54	476	133	343	72.1
55-64	352	75	277	78.7
65 and over	133	73	60	45.1
		Veterinarians		
All ages	324	303	21	6.5
Under 20 to 24	0	0	0	0.0
25-34	119	112	7	5.9
35-44	80	70	10	12.5
45-54	45	43	2	4.4
55-64	64	63	1	1.6
65 and over	16	15	1	6.2
		Midwives		
All ages	1,977	0	1,977	100.0
Under 20 to 24	329	0	329	100.0
25-34	729	0	729	100.0
35-44	473	0	473	100.0
45-54	255	0	255	100.0
55-64	189	0	189	100.0
65 and over	2	0	2	100.0

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Table 72. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS BY AGE AND SEX IN FINLAND FOR 1960 (Cont)

Age	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Professional nurses			
All ages	14,928	0	14,928	100.0
Under 20 to 24	4,752	0	4,752	100.0
25-34	5,024	0	5,024	100.0
35-44	2,474	0	2,474	100.0
45-54	2,021	0	2,021	100.0
55-64	602	0	602	100.0
65 and over	55	0	55	100.0
	Nurses n.e.c.			
All ages	17,549	1,257	16,292	92.8
Under 20 to 24	4,945	295	4,650	94.0
25-34	5,986	461	5,525	92.3
35-44	3,446	195	3,251	94.3
45-54	2,409	246	2,163	89.8
55-64	714	57	657	92.0
65 and over	49	3	46	93.9
	Optometrists			
All ages	295	260	35	11.9
Under 20 to 24	99	88	11	11.1
25-34	119	105	14	11.8
35-44	41	33	8	19.5
45-54	29	27	2	6.9
55-64	6	6	0	0.0
65 and over	1	1	0	0.0
	Medical technicians			
All ages	8,454	2,130	6,324	74.8
Under 20 to 24	1,135	198	937	72.7
25-34	2,061	435	1,626	78.9
35-44	1,699	513	1,186	69.8
45-54	1,468	524	944	64.3
55-64	1,396	324	1,072	76.8
65 and over	695	136	559	80.4
	Professional medical workers n.e.c.			
All ages	99	7	92	92.9
Under 20 to 24	20	0	20	100.0
25-34	18	2	16	88.9
35-44	17	0	17	100.0
45-54	22	3	19	86.4
55-64	17	2	15	88.2
65 and over	5	0	5	100.0

Source: World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics Annual*, Vol. III, *Health Personnel and Hospital Establishments*, Geneva, 1975. See also prior annual years.

Table 73. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS BY AGE AND SEX IN FRANCE FOR 1967 AND SWEDEN FOR 1965

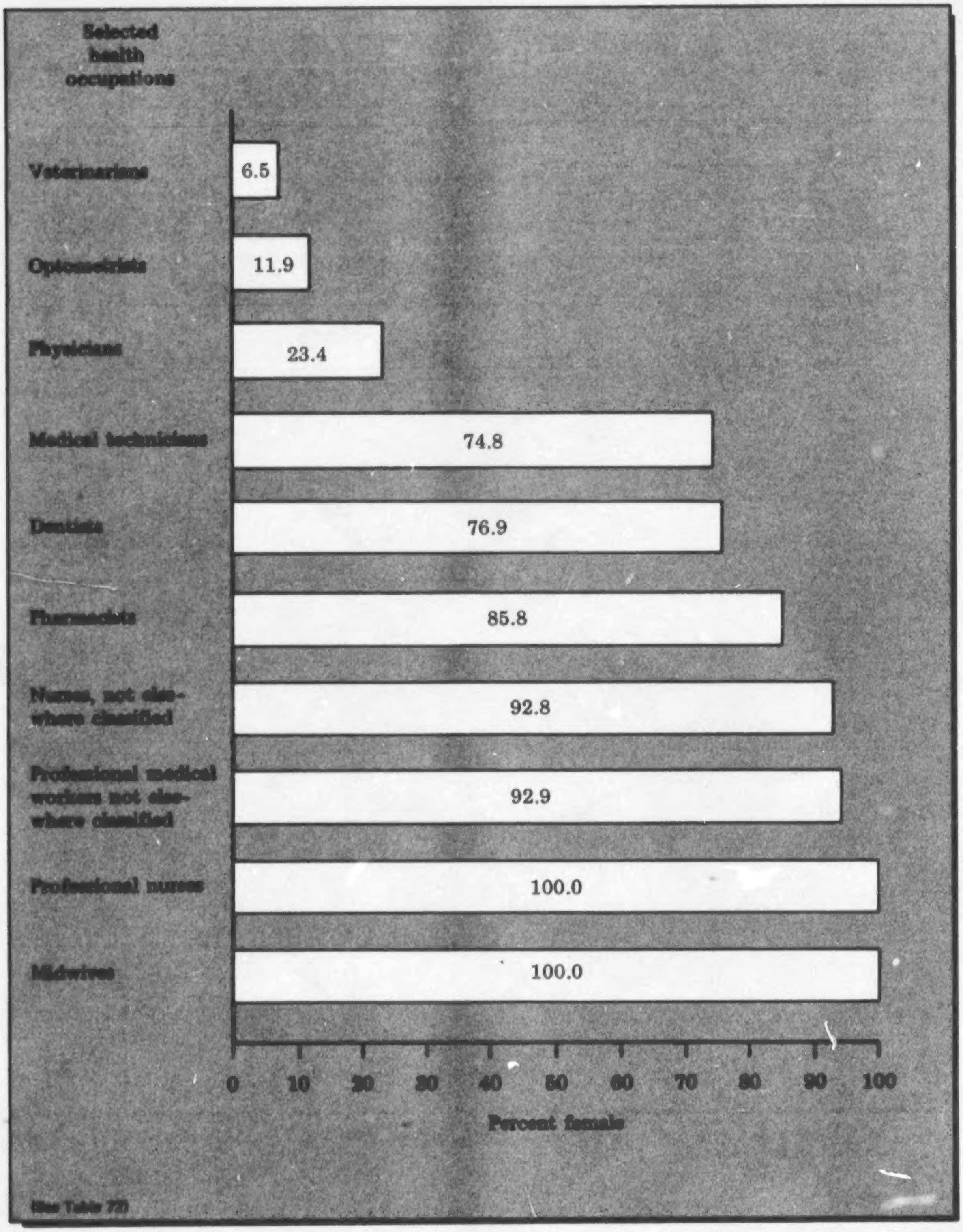
Age	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
France				
	Physicians			
All ages	56,479	48,834	7,645	13.5
Under 20 to 24	8	3	5	62.5
25-34	8,731	6,851	1,880	21.5
35-44	19,700	16,616	3,084	15.7
45-54	13,420	11,863	1,557	11.6
55-64	9,833	9,059	774	7.9
65 and over	4,787	4,442	345	7.2
	Dentists			
All ages	20,508	15,046	5,462	26.6
Under 20 to 24	0	0	0	0.0
25-34	15,707	11,433	4,274	27.2
35-44				
45-54				
55-64	3,057	2,237	820	26.8
65 and over	1,744	1,376	368	21.0
	Veterinarians			
All ages	6,558	6,480	78	1.2
Under 20 to 24	0	0	0	0
25-34	2,096	2,034	62	3.0
35-44	1,950	1,943	7	0.4
45-54	1,305	1,298	7	0.5
55-64	933	931	2	0.2
65 and over	274	274	0	0.0
Sweden				
	Physicians			
All ages	8,984	7,416	1,568	17.4
Under 20 to 24	60	60	0	0.0
25-34	2,472	1,869	603	24.4
35-44	3,045	2,412	633	20.8
45-54	1,719	1,598	121	7.0
55-64	1,145	1,055	90	7.9
65 and over	543	422	121	22.3
	Dentists			
All ages	5,246	4,010	1,236	23.6
Under 20 to 24	0	0	0	0.0
25-34	1,658	1,266	392	23.6
35-44	1,689	1,237	452	26.8
45-54	814	573	241	29.6
55-64	814	663	151	18.6
65 and over	271	271	0	0.0

Table 73. (Cont—Sweden)

Age	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
	Pharmacists			
All ages	2,231	693	1,538	68.9
Under 20 to 24	301	30	271	90.0
25-34	845	211	634	75.0
35-44	513	121	392	76.4
45-54	241	90	151	62.7
55-64	271	181	90	33.2
65 and over	60	60	0	0.0
	Veterinarians			
All ages	964	874	90	9.3
Under 20 to 24	0	0	0	0.0
25-34	211	211	0	0.0
35-44	331	271	60	18.1
45-54	241	211	30	12.4
55-64	121	121	0	0.0
65 and over	60	60	0	0.0
	Midwives			
All ages	1,357	0	1,357	100.0
Under 20 to 24	60	0	60	100.0
25-34	513	0	513	100.0
35-44	302	0	302	100.0
45-54	302	0	302	100.0
55-64	180	0	180	100.0
65 and over	0	0	0	0.0
	Professional nurses			
All ages	34,490	60	34,430	99.8
Under 20 to 24	8,322	0	8,322	100.0
25-34	11,306	30	11,276	99.7
35-44	5,758	30	5,728	99.5
45-54	5,969	0	5,969	100.0
55-64	2,773	0	2,773	100.0
65 and over	362	0	362	100.0
	Medical technicians			
All ages	13,778	3,105	10,673	77.5
Under 20 to 24	4,884	271	4,613	94.5
25-34	3,286	392	2,894	88.1
35-44	1,870	784	1,086	58.1
45-54	1,658	603	1,055	63.6
55-64	1,689	905	784	46.4
65 and over	391	150	241	61.6

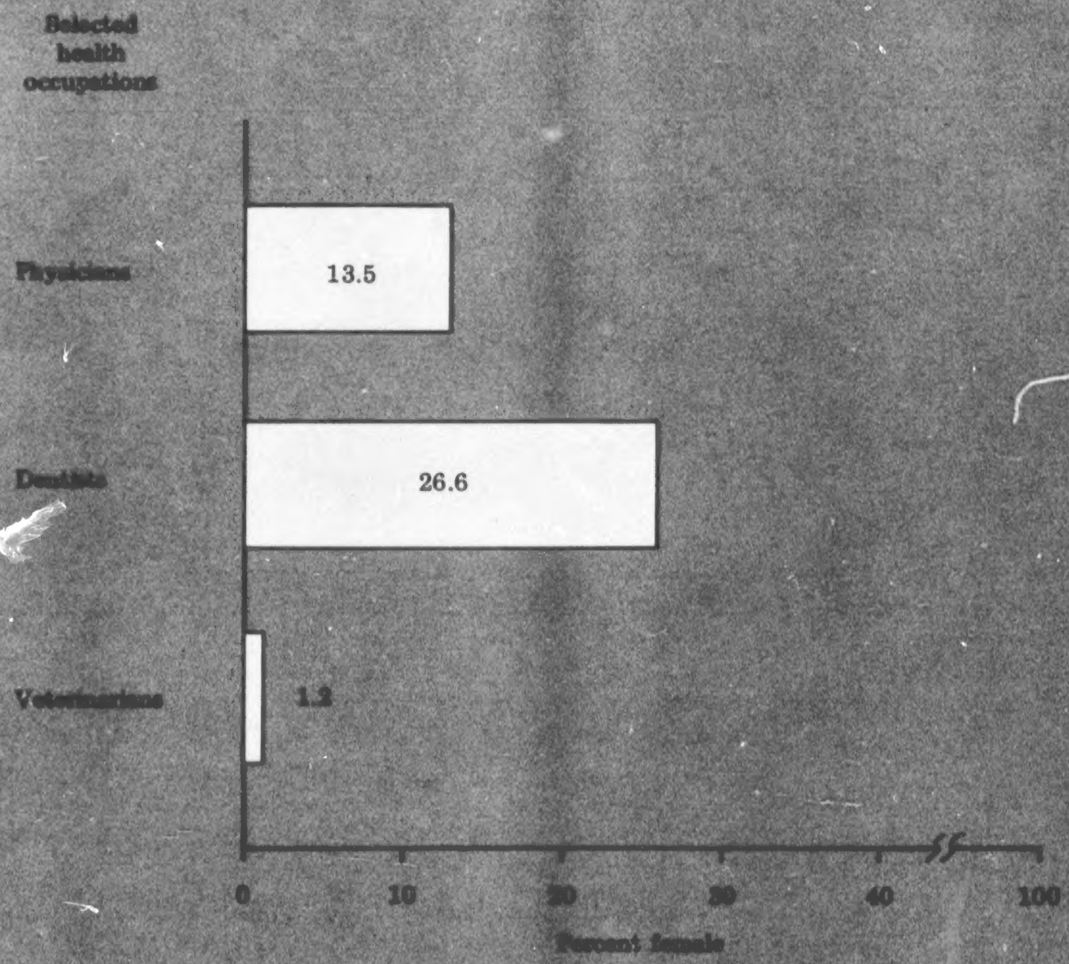
Source: World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics Annual*, Vol. III, *Health Personnel and Hospital Establishments*, Geneva, 1975. See also prior annual years.

Figure 62. PERCENTAGE FEMALES OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS IN FINLAND



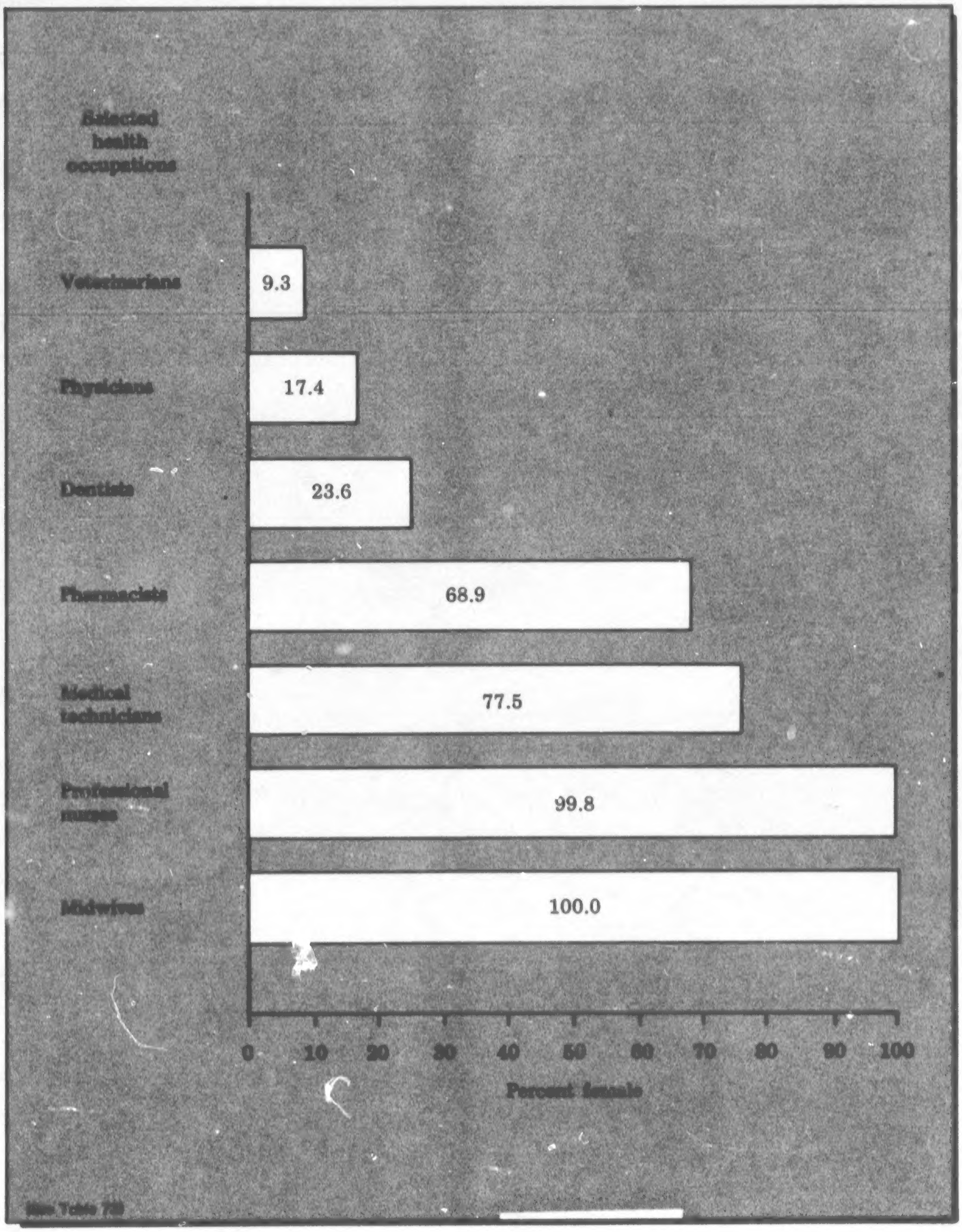
(See Table 72)

Figure 63. PERCENTAGE FEMALES OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS IN FRANCE



(See Table 72)

Figure 64. PERCENTAGE FEMALES OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS IN SWEDEN



See Table 73

GLOSSARY

CHIROPRACTOR: A practitioner who manipulates the spinal column and other articulations to prevent disease and to correct abnormalities in the human body believed to be caused by interference with the nervous system.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: Persons employed or unemployed who are not members of the armed forces.

CLASSES OF WORKERS

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS: Persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or pay at piece rates.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS: Persons who work for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS: Persons who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession or trade, or who operate a farm.

UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS: Persons who work without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN: An individual who works under the supervision of a medical technologist, physician, or scientist in performing more complex or specialized bacteriological and chemical tests to provide data for diagnosis and evaluation of treatment.

CORRECTIVE THERAPIST: A person who provides medically prescribed therapeutic exercise to physically and mentally ill patients to prevent muscular deconditioning from inactivity, and to attain resocialization and psychiatric objectives.

DENTAL ASSISTANT: A person who assists a dentist at chairside, performs reception and clerical functions, and carries out radiography and selected laboratory work.

DENTAL HYGIENIST: A person who works under the supervision of a dentist in services to patients, such as performing complete oral prophylaxis, and applying medication, performing radiography, and providing education services.

DENTAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN: A person who constructs complete and partial dentures, makes orthodontic applicances, fixes bridgework, crowns, and other restoration and appliances as authorized by dentists.

DIETETICS: The science of applying the principles of nutrition to feeding.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE: Those persons who contribute to the economy through earnings accrued as a result of employment.

EDUCATIONAL THERAPIST: An individual who administers medical treatment through the use of education activities and materials that are of significance to the patient.

EMPLOYED: Persons who are civilians, 16 years old and over, who do any work as paid employees or in their own businesses, professions, or farms, or who work 15 hours or more per week as unpaid worker on a family farm or in a family business.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TECHNICIAN: An individual who assists professional sanitarians in carrying out the various elements of prevention and control, including inspections, surveys, investigations and evaluations to determine compliance with established standards, laws and regulations.

HEALTH OCCUPATIONS: Various professional and non-professional categories of health employment within the health services industry.

HEALTH PROFESSION: A career requiring specialized knowledge and often long and intensive academic preparation in medical science or health care, *i.e.,* physician, nutritionist, etc.

HEALTH SERVICES INDUSTRY: A distinct group of production concerned with the provision of health care.

HEALTH WORKERS: Those individuals who work in specific health professions and occupations who have had a special education or training designed to help them function in a health setting. In addition, persons who perform the business, clerical, and maintenance services essential to the operation of health facilities and agencies, although their work is not unique to the health field.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR: A top-level executive in a hospital who plans, develops, and coordinates policy and procedure.

INDUSTRY: A distinct group of production.

LAY MIDWIFE: A person who assists mothers during childbirth in the absence of a medical practitioner and who has learned her or his skills through informal apprenticeship.

LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE OR LICENSED VOCATIONAL NURSE: A nurse working under the supervision of a registered nurse and/or physician.

MANUAL ARTS THERAPIST: A person who uses industrial arts, workshops and agriculture to assist in the rehabilitation of patients.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT: A person who performs duties under the direction of a physician in the examination and treatment of patients. Prepares treatment room, inventory of supplies, instruments, and patient for attention of a physician.

MEDICAL INTERN OR RESIDENT: A physician in a hospital training program who is paid directly by the hospital.

MEDICAL LIBRARIAN: A person who acquires, organizes, catalogs, retrieves, and disseminates medical information.

MEDICAL LIBRARY TECHNICIAN: An individual who assists medical librarians.

MEDICAL RECORD ADMINISTRATOR: A person who plans and manages systems of patient information, administrative and clinical statistical data, and patient medical records.

MEDICAL RECORD TECHNICIAN: An assistant to a medical record administrator who carries out the technical work of coding, analyzing, and preserving patients' records, and compiling reports, disease indexes, and statistics.

MEDICAL SCIENCES: Includes anatomy, dentistry, medicine, midwifery, nursing, optometry, pharmacy, physiotherapy, public health and similar studies.

n.e.c.: Not elsewhere classified.

NURSE ANESTHETIST: A nurse with special training in anesthesiology who may or may not be certified by the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists.

NURSE PRACTITIONER: An registered nurse with advanced skills for the assessment of physical and psychosocial health status through history-taking and physical examination.

NURSING AIDE, ORDERLY, AND ATTENDANT: An assistant to nurses who performs routine duties in caring for patients.

NURSING ASSOCIATE DEGREE: A type of degree awarded by junior or community colleges after 2 years of training.

NURSING BACCALAUREATE: A type of degree awarded by a university or college after four years of training.

NURSING DIPLOMA: A type of degree awarded by hospital schools of nursing after 2½ to 3 years of training.

NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECHNOLOGIST OR TECHNICIAN: A person who administers and measures radioactive nucleotides in diagnostic and therapeutic applications under the supervision of a physician.

NUTRITIONIST: A person who applies dietetics information to food problems, the control of disease, and the promotion of health; performs nutrition research and instructs about nutrition.

OCCUPATION: The principle business of one's life.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST: A person who evaluates the self care, work, and leisure skills of clients, and plans and implements programs to restore, develop and/or maintain those skills.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSISTANT: A person who assists an occupational therapist and works directly with clients.

OPTICIAN, DISPENSING AND/OR OPTICAL MECHANIC: A person who performs one or more of the following duties: operates machines to grind and polish eyeglass lenses and assembles lenses into frames; fabricates lenses, assists customer in selection of frames and fits frames to customer; fits contact lenses to prescription.

OPTOMETRIST: A practitioner who examines eyes by means of instrumentation and observation to determine visual efficiency and performance, and prescribes corrective procedures.

ORTHOTIST-PROSTHETIST: A person who writes specifications for and fits artificial limbs, braces, and appliances for body deformities and disorders following a prescription of physician or other medical practitioner.

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE: A system of medical practice based on a theory that diseases are due chiefly to loss of structural integrity which can be restored by manipulation of the parts, supplemented by therapeutic measures.

PERSONAL SERVICES: Services in such categories as private households, hotels and motels, and other lodging places, cleaning and other garment services, beauty shops, barber shops, and shoe repair shops.

PHYSICAL THERAPIST: A licensed physical therapist who uses physical agents, biomedical, and neurophysiological principles, and assistive devices in relieving pain, restoring function, and preventing disability.

PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT-PRIMARY CARE: Person who performs physician-delegated functions in areas of primary care, including family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, and emergency medicine.

PODIATRIST: A practitioner who diagnoses and treats disease and deformities of human feet.

RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIST OR TECHNICIAN: A person who maintains and uses X-ray and fluoroscopic equipment.

REGISTERED NURSE: A nurse currently licensed or awaiting licensure by state who is responsible for the nature and quality of nursing care.

SERVICE WORKERS: Workers in cleaning, food, health, personal, and protective services.

SPEECH PATHOLOGIST AND/OR AUDIOLOGIST: A person who evaluates and treats hearing, speech, and language disorders, such as ontological or neurological disturbances, defective articulation, or foreign dialect in children or adults.